

BCLME SURVEY NO. 1 2004

A TRANSBOUNDARY STUDY WITH EMPHASIS ON DEEP WATER HAKE IN
THE LÜDERITZ - ORANGE RIVER CONE AREA

Cruise report No 5/2004

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by

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1 Introduction

The first transboundary study in the region, focused on the life history of *Merluccius Paradoxus* in the area, was carried out on Dr. Fridtjof Nansen in February - March 2004. Research was conducted using transect (systematic) method of sampling over the shelf from Hondeklip Bay to Lüderitz (Figure 1). This provides better understanding of spatial and biological patterns, as compared to stratified random sampling methods. Unbiased estimate of abundance was not the target of this study. In order to study the life history of demersal species it is important to explore the main bathymetric and environmental features of the local shelf and slope system. Systematic survey design, combined with additional detailed sampling in areas of assumed key importance, seems to be more successful in discovering these features.

The February - March study resulted in better bathymetric maps with especially detailed features in a key area on the slope (Figure 2 and Figure 3). Several CTD transects were made and a current meter rig with two current meters were deployed on the slope of Child's Bank (Figure 4) to improve our understanding of environmental processes in the area.

Preliminary analysis of the data resulted in two, not mutually exclusive, hypotheses concerning distribution, migration and abundance of *M. Paradoxus* in Namibian waters.

First hypothesis underlines the apparent lack of juvenile and young *M. Paradoxus* north of Lüderitz, a big adult population along the slope, and sexual immaturity of this adult population in Namibian waters. It is argued, that *M. Paradoxus* breeds almost exclusively in South African waters and juvenile fish are later following prevailing currents and/or density structures of available prey. This leads them to the slope area of South African waters south of the Orange River (around 30°S) where they migrate north as adult fish, following the slope along the 300 - 500 m depth range. As the slope narrows and become steeper around the plateau of the Child's Bank this has a form of a "caravan of fish" moving northwards. High catches in the hake fishery in this area supports the assumption that there is a concentration effect present in the area. Further northwards the channel opens to a wide area, the habitat of sub-adult and adult stock of *M. Paradoxus* in Namibia. If this stock does not return to South Africa to spawn it can be subject to a stronger fishing pressure as it does not contribute to recruitment.

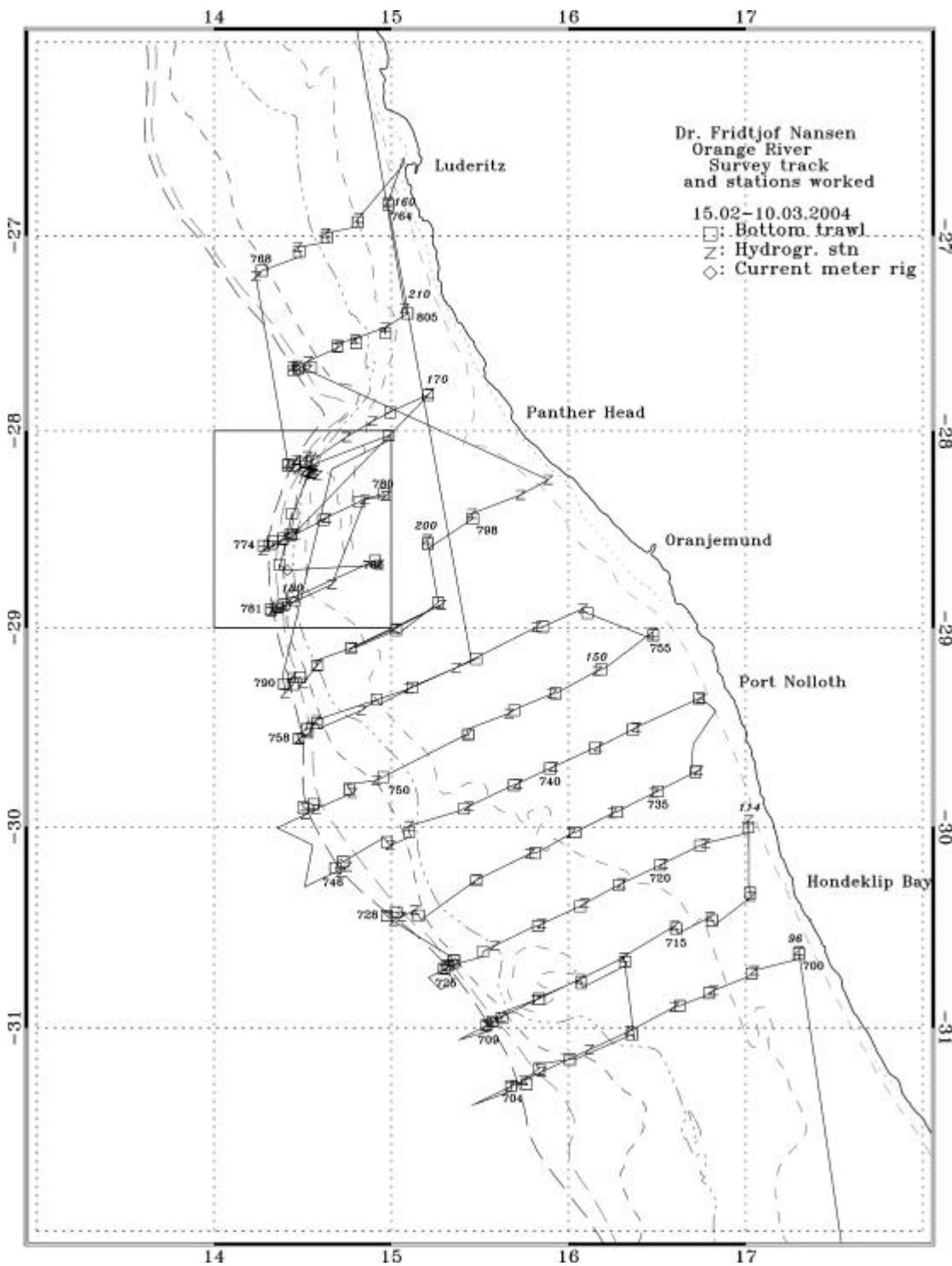


Figure 1 Course track and fishing and hydrographic stations 15.02 – 10.03.2004.

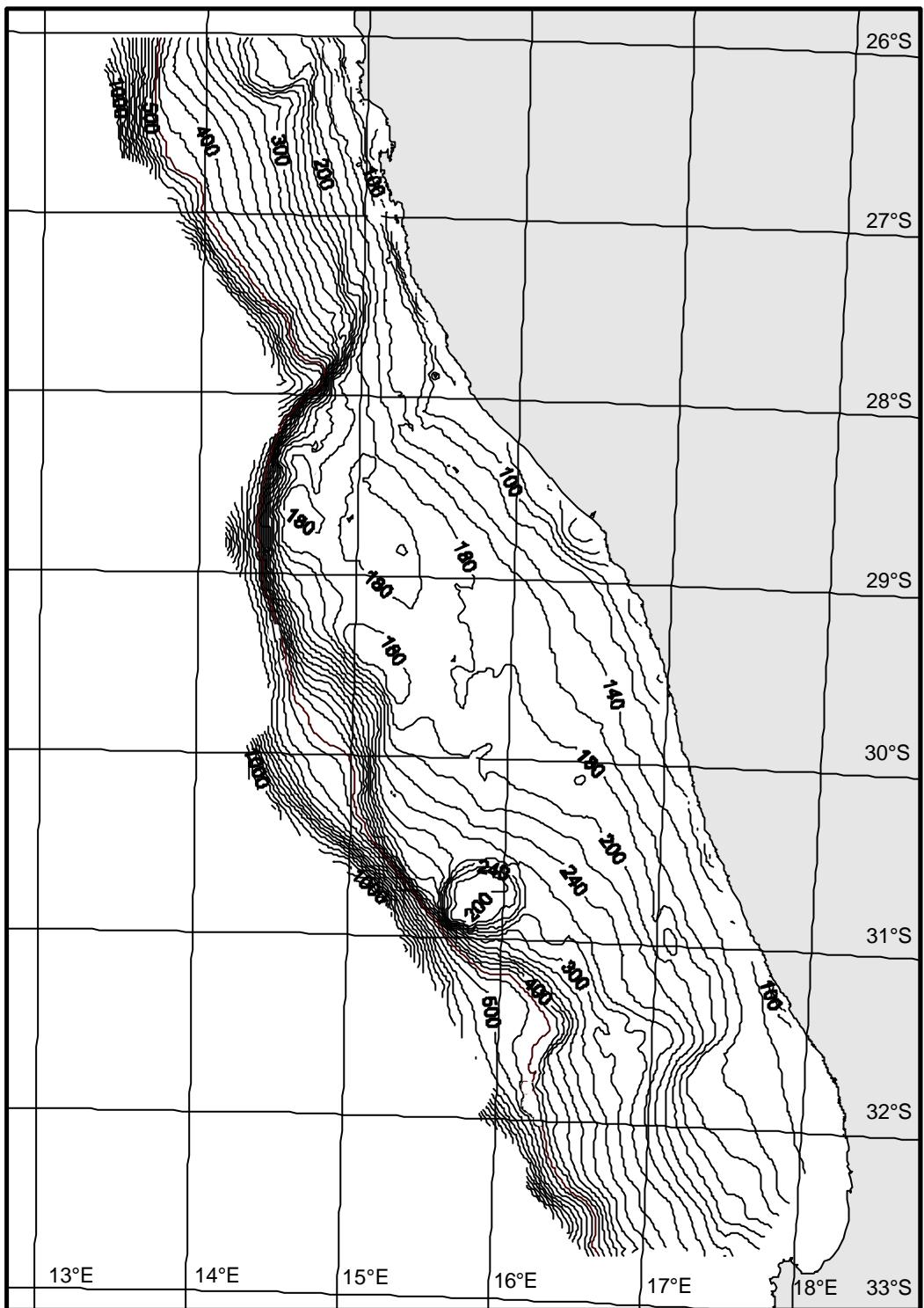


Figure 2 Bathymetric map based on soundings from Dr. Fridtjof Nansen surveys between 1996 and 2004.

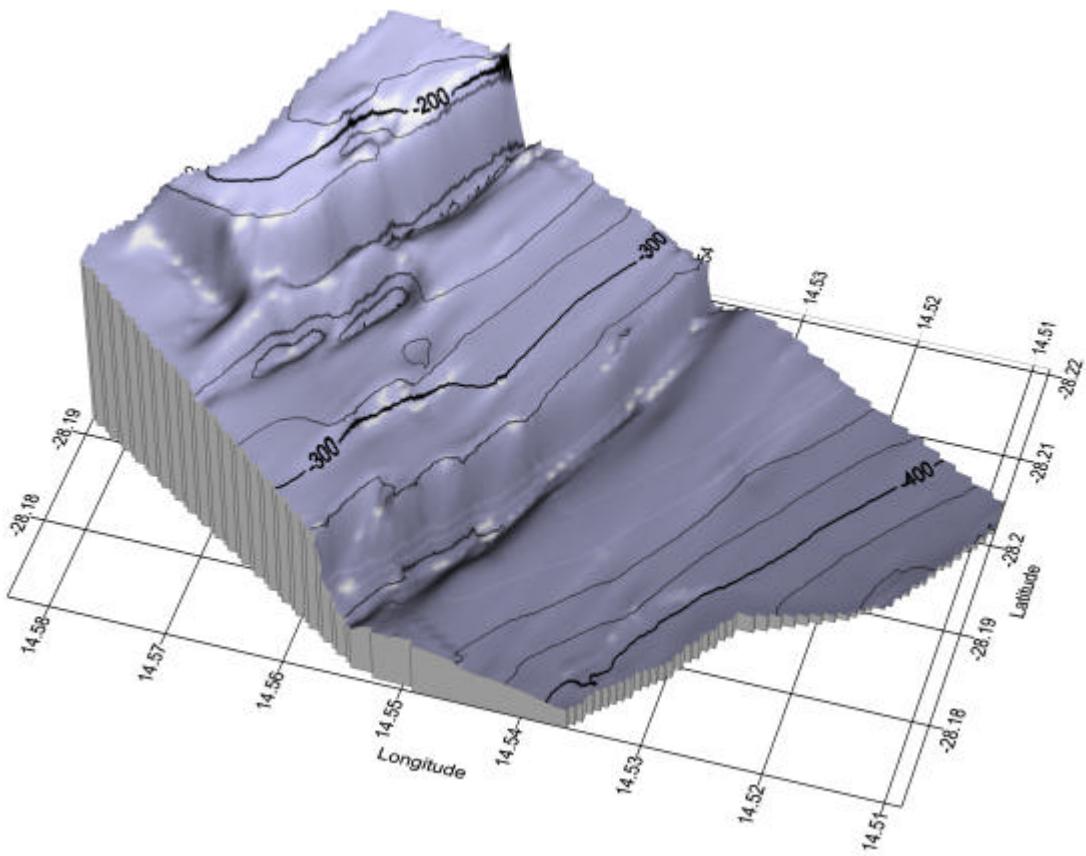


Figure 3 Three-dimensional bathymetric map based on echo soundings from the survey in February-March 2004.

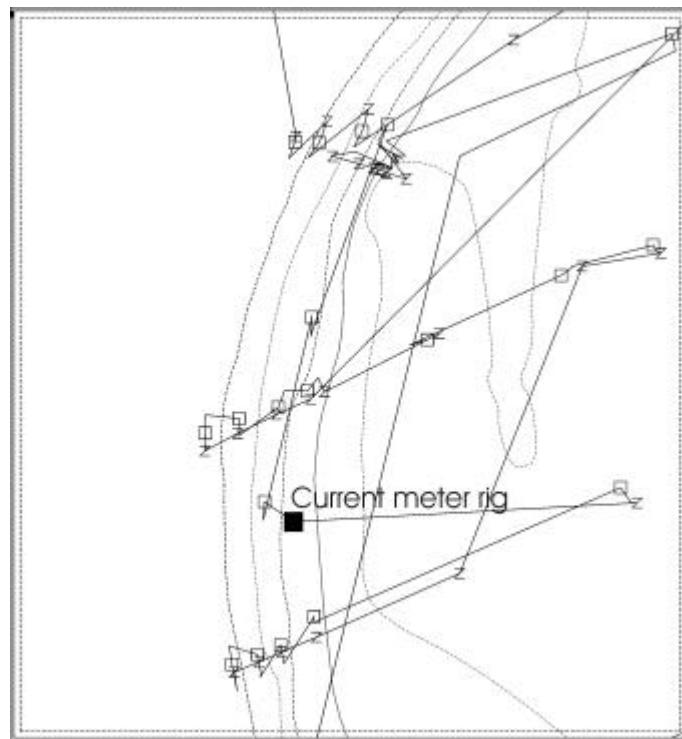


Figure 4 Location of the current meter rig deployed on 3 March 2004.

Second hypothesis postulates that *M. Paradoxus* may spawn as far north as Panther Head (around 28°S) but the main source of the juveniles are still south of the Orange River. However at certain times of the year or at certain environmental conditions the shelf between Orange River and Lüderitz opens as a channel for juvenile fish to migrate northwards. This explains that juveniles and young fish were observed on Child's Bank and over the slope in the previous survey. The deepwater hake then enters Namibia in a young stage and most of its growth to adulthood takes part in Namibia.

The solving of these questions would have importance on how the deepwater hake is managed as a shared stock between Namibia and South Africa.

The objective of the present cruise was to collect more data of relevance for resolving which hypothesis on *M. Paradoxus* is the most plausible.

2 Materials and Methods

2.1 Registration of weather conditions

The underway weather data aboard R/V Dr. Fridtjof Nansen are logged with the Aanderaa Weather Station unit fitted with the following sensors:

Sensor type	Measurement units
Air temperature	Degrees °C
Wind speed	m/s
Solar radiation	W/m ²
Wind direction	Degrees re. the magnetic N. Pole
Sea surface temperature	Degrees °C

All sensors but Sea surface temperature (SST) are mounted on a mast positioned midships, at about 20 meters above the sea level. The SST sensor is located at the intake of the water for cooling the engine and it readings are representative to a water layer at about 5 meters below the sea level.

The weather station data were logged continuously throughout the survey. The results presented in this report are based on a standard output from the logging system comprising one nautical mile averages along the ship's track.

2.2 Hydrography

The data on temperature salinity and oxygen were collected with a CTD *Seabird 9* plus probe between the surface and 10 meters off the bottom. CTDs were made at each trawl station and, additionally, in the course of the special study conducted in the shelf break area off Panther Head on 03 March. The CTD probe was fitted with a set of newly factory-calibrated sensors, installed on 17 December 2003. In addition, water bottle samples for oxygen and salinity calibrations were taken at almost all CTD stations.

The salinity samples were analysed with the Guildline Portasal salinometer unit. The laboratory conditions onboard are suitable to detect deviations between the CTD and *in situ* samples at a level of 0.005 of salinity units. Since no deviations reaching or exceeding this range were detected, the salinity values based on the factory calibration of the conductivity sensor are used throughout this report.

The samples for dissolved oxygen were titrated within 12 hours of sample collection, using the standard Winkler method.

2.3 Acoustic measurements

2.3.1 *Acoustic equipment*

The acoustic recordings were conducted using Simrad EK 500 echosounder coupled to a keel-mounted transducer of 38 kHz. Acoustic raw-data was logged on the Sun-Unix based Bergen Echo Integrator (BEI) version 2000. The technical specifications and operational settings of the echosounders used during the survey are given in Annex III together with the results from the last calibration of the system. The acoustic data were scrutinized using the post-processing module of the BEI software.

2.3.2 Classification

Scatterers were displayed at 38 kHz, standardized to 5 NM echograms with 1,000 pings (horizontal) by 500 bins (vertical). The mean 5 NM area backscattering coefficients s_A (m^2/NM^2) was allocated to a predefined set of species or species groups on the basis established echogram features. When concentrations of juvenile pelagic hake were encountered the s_A -values were stored with a 1 nm resolution.

Acoustic groups used were: a) Juvenile pelagic hake < 17 cm, b) older hake, usually demersal, c) horse mackerel, d) Pelagic group1 (pilchard, anchovies, red eye), e) Pelagic group 2 (pelagic fish not of Pelagic 1), f) demersal fish, not hake, g) mesopelagic fish, h) plankton. The classification was based on the characteristics of the echo traces, experience accumulated from previous similar surveys in Namibia since 1990 and in South Africa since 2000, supported when possible with results from nearby bottom trawl stations. Time constraints did not permit pelagic trawling on targets.

The results from the acoustic system are considered as a pilot study with the main aim of delineating the limits of distribution of juvenile pelagic hake and some information on relative densities. The figures will not be converted to biomass, as the target strength is uncertain and as the classification scheme and methods are too coarse for such a purpose. Adult hake were very rarely observed in the acoustic channel during daytime, while it showed up frequently above bottom at nighttime.

2.4 Trawl sampling procedures

The standard bottom trawl of Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, a Gisund Super shrimp cum fish trawl, was used in the survey and for the intercalibration. A description of the trawl and gear is given in Annex III. Dr. Fridtjof Nansen use a 20 m strap on the warps 105 m in front of the doors to keep the door and wingspread constant at 50 m and 21 m respective, independent of trawl depth.

A standard haul was 30 minutes at 3 knots, sometimes reduced to 20 minutes in areas of expected high densities. The exact time for start and stop of the trawl operation was determined by SCANMAR sensors. The output from the SCANMAR system was also recorded on files to facilitate later analysis of bottom contact and door-spread if necessary.

For conversion of catch rates (kg/hour) to fish densities (t/nm^2), the effective fishing area was considered as the product of the wing spread and the haul length, or distance over the

bottom, based on GPS readings. In the survey a nominal distance of 18.5 m was applied to facilitate analysis with previous surveys. The area swept for each haul was thus 18.5 m times the distance trawled, converted to nm². The catchability coefficient (q), i.e. the fraction of the fish encountered by the trawl that was actually caught, was conservatively assumed equal to 1, to allow comparison with previous results.

2.4.1 *Handling the catch*

In most cases, the whole trawl catch was sorted and all species were recorded with their weight and numbers. For especially big catches the abundant species were sub-sampled while the other fish were sorted out. Length measurements (total length) were taken for target species. The length of each fish was recorded to the nearest 1 cm below. The mantle length of squid was measured to the nearest 1 cm below. All samples of small hake was checked for the species identity by vertebrae count (usually 3 - 5 fish were examined).

An electronic measuring board was used for length measurement, main sample weights were recorded by Scanvaegt electronic balances and a Marel weight was used for single fish and small species measurements.

2.4.2 *Biological samples*

Biological samples were collected for the two hake species in special areas. The following information were collected: Sex, maturity stage, gonad weight and stomach content. The maturity scale used was the one adopted at Marine and Coastal Management, Cape Town:

3 Narrative

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The cruise tracks with fishing and hydrographical stations are shown in Figure 5

The vessel departed Walvis Bay in the afternoon on 19 April. The vessel steamed southwards and started working the northernmost transect (between Panther Head and Lüderitz). During the next three days the inner part of the Panther Head transect and the whole Orange River transect were worked. Additional CTD stations were done near Tripp's Sea Mount. On 25 April morning stations were worked along the shelf on depths between 330 and 490 m and the afternoon was allocated to pick up the current meter rig deployed in March. The acoustic release was detected by acoustic communication, but the floats of the rig could not be detected on the echosounder. The release unit confirmed the acceptance of a release command, but the rig did not ascend. Most probably the current meter with floats are lost, perhaps due to trawling activities in the area. The next day trawl sampling was resumed at the outer part of the Panther Head, but rough weather stopped the trawling midday. The following days stations along the slope (420-490 m) and on the outer shelf (170-190 m), and the Panther Head transect were completed. The last two transects were executed at the end of the survey finishing the work in the afternoon of 30 April. Walvis Bay was called in the evening on 1 May.

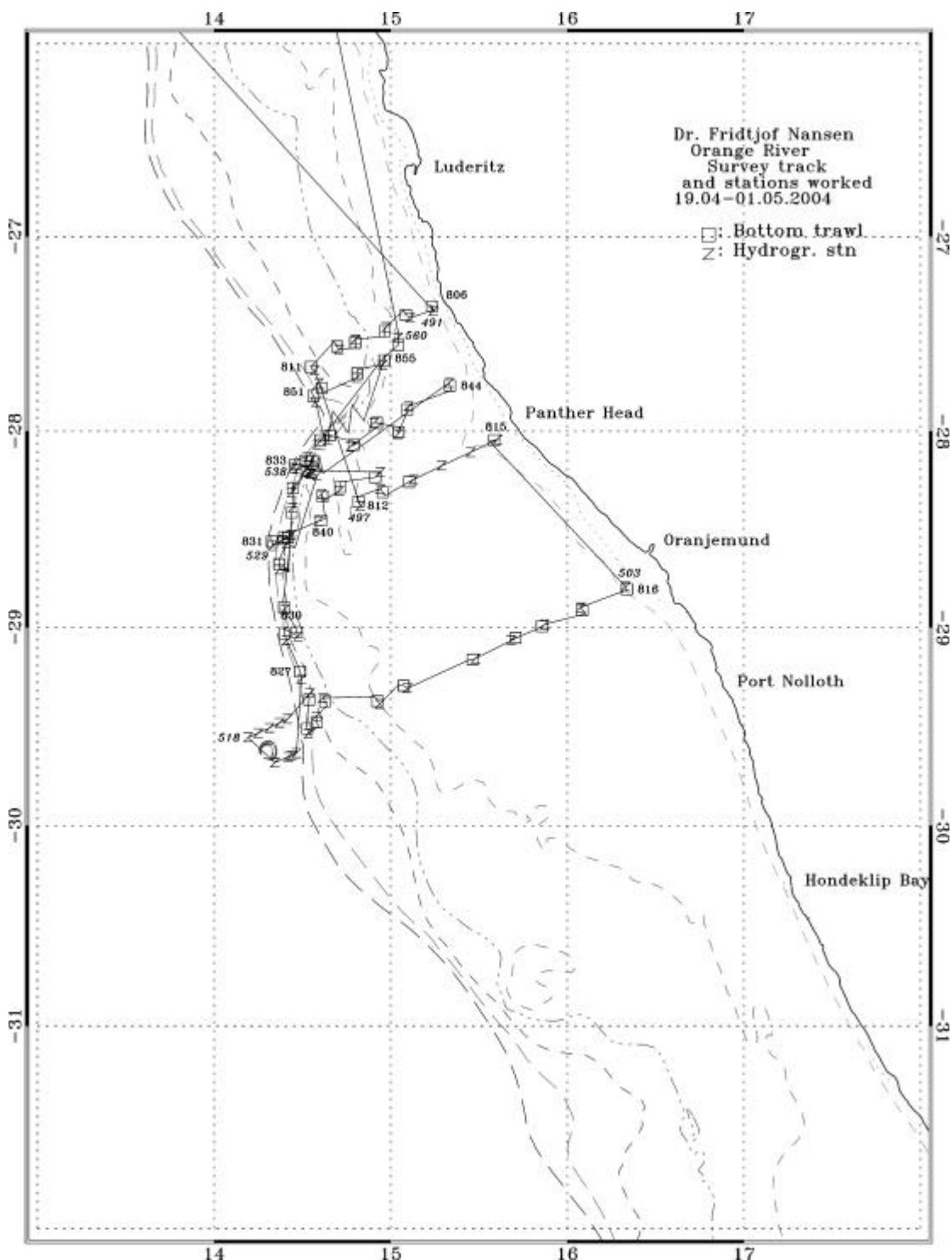


Figure 5 Course track and fishing and hydrographic stations.

4 Results

4.1 Bathymetry

During the previous BCLME survey, we have developed a digital terrain model (DTM) for the Child's Bank based on the acoustic soundings from the past surveys with R/V Dr. F. Nansen. Due to the insufficient data coverage, however, our DTM inaccurately resembled the bathymetry of the northern section of the bank. During this survey, this shortcoming was greatly eliminated due to an addition of new survey tracks collected during the two last BCLME surveys. Table 1 provides a summary of the updated version of the Child's Bank DTM. A bathymetric chart based on the DTM is depicted in Figure 6. The new DTM has revealed new features of the bottom bathymetry, which have helped us understand features of hydrography and fish distribution in the northern Child's Bank. One of these was the bottom configuration encountered along the narrowing portion of the continental shelf between 28°10' and 29°40' S, in the depth range preferred by the adult hake. The westward end of the relatively flat bottom of the basin above 200 m depth is in this area terminated with a steep underwater cliff. From the base of the cliff at about 260 - 280 m the bottom exhibits two flat ledges separated by a 50 m fault, the lower one extending to the upper continental slope area at a depth of 450 - 500 m. Another feature was a shallow (20 - 40 m deep) depression running in the center of the Child's Bank, north of 30°S. Despite of a small sill depth, this depression appears to promote a northward spread of the dense bottom water uplifted at Hondeklip Bay upwelling center along the bank.

The current status of the DTM could be further improved by adding more sounding data from new surveys with R/V Dr. F. Nansen or data from other vessels equipped with high-quality research echosounders. For instance, there is a need to improve the coverage along the bank's western edge south of 29°40' and to include the area around the Trip Seamount (29°37 S, 14°15 S).

Table 1 Summary of the DTM for the Child's Bank derived from the R/V Dr. Nansen acoustic soundings.

Latitudinal extent:	25°42' - 32°47' S
Longitudinal extent:	13°21' - 18°12' S
Cartographic projection:	Transverse Mercator, $\gamma_0=14^\circ$ S
Number of source data used in interpolation:	25348
Interpolation method:	Kriging with the variogram model: $\hat{z}(x) = 0.0115 \text{ Lin}(x) + 0.0115 \text{ Nugget}(x)$
Output format:	Raster map
Raster (node) size:	1 x 1 nautical mile
Number of pixels:	260 x 440
Applicable depth range:	100-700 m
File format:	Flat binary stream or Surfer grid (.GRD)

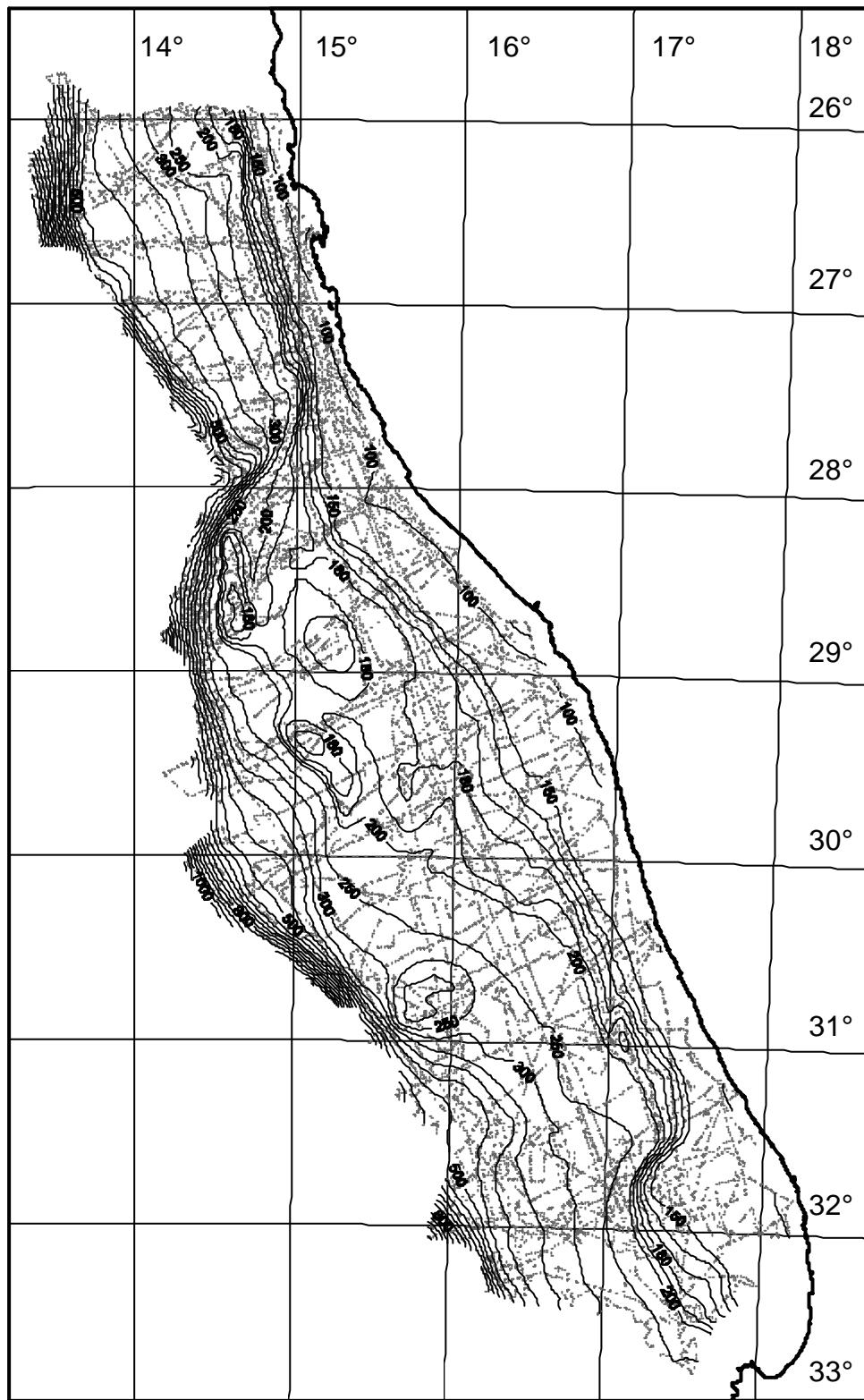


Figure 6 A bathymetric map of the Child's Bank and adjacent areas obtained from the digital terrain model (DTM) described in this section. The survey tracks applied to generate the DTM are shown in the background.

4.2 Hydrography

In this report, we focus on changes in the distribution of seawater properties in the survey region that occurred between the summer and autumn. We compare the results from the first survey in February - March with those collected during the current survey in April - May 2004. The area covered in this survey was smaller than in the previous one, limited to the Namibian section of the Child's Bank located to the north of the Orange River mouth. The total number of the occupied CTD stations was 70. Most of these stations accompanied the trawling operations and served other purposes than to resolve spatial scales of oceanographic processes. Nevertheless, three systematic CTD lines with a station spacing that followed the topographic gradient were also occupied and these will be used for the purpose of this report. To describe changes that took place between February and April, we include the CTD stations occupied at the same or proximate locations during the first survey.

4.2.1 *Station distribution*

Distribution of the three principal CTD lines is depicted in Figure 7. The nine densely spaced stations (sta. 530 - 538) in the northwest corner of the survey area occupied a line running off the western edge of the Child's Bank basin towards the edge of the continental slope. Its purpose was to map the vertical water mass structure across the deep region of the shelf, representative to a habitat of an adult hake. The station spacing was exceptionally small, ranging from 0.3 to 2 nautical miles, in order to match the strong gradient of the local bathymetry. The same line, although short of the outermost station was occupied during the February - March survey. The comparison between these two lines is depicted in Figure 9.

The water mass structure across the shallow portion of the survey region between 100 and 200 m depth was during April investigated by means of a CTD line running offshore off the Panther Head Cape (27°56' S, 15°40'E, Stations 502 - 545 in Figure 7). Since only the three stations from this line, namely 497, 497 and 545, had been occupied during the summer survey, we have selected another line from the February survey, which had run about 15 nautical miles to the south of the Panther Head line, (Stations 179 - 203 in Figure 7).

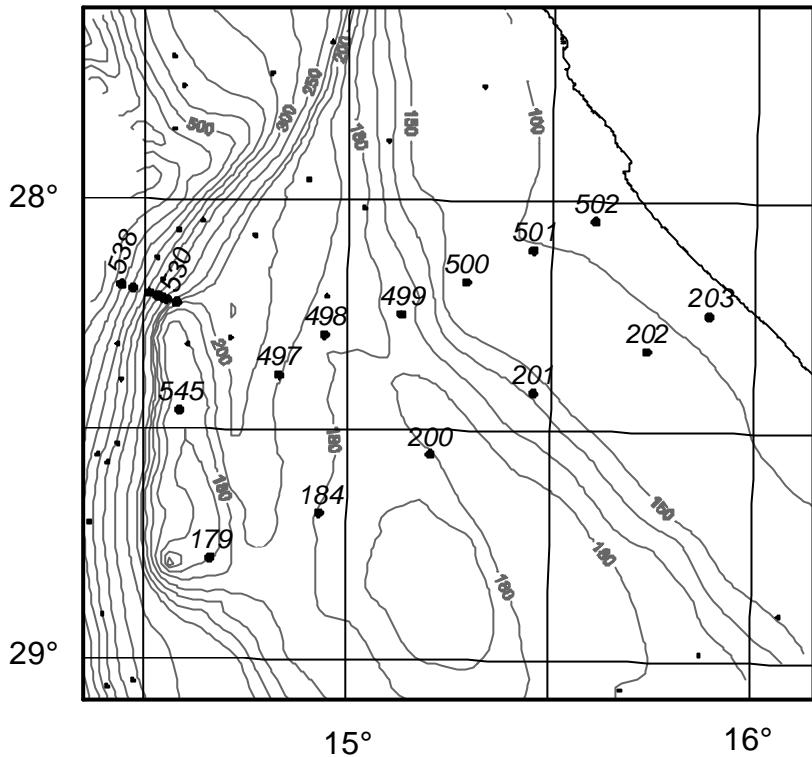


Figure 7 Distribution of CTD stations along the three principal lines referred to in Section 3. These are overlaid on the digital terrain model of the Child's Bank (Section 4.1). The small, unlabeled circles represent locations of the remaining CTD stations occupied in this region during April - May 2004.

4.2.2 Variability on the outer shelf.

The longshore wind stress over the survey area is directed equatorward all the year round. This favours a perennial upwelling along the coast, which drives the surface waters offshore and brings nutrient-rich near-bottom water masses from the shelf-break and slope area to the vicinity of the coast. The absence of major wind reversals notwithstanding, the hydrography in the region exhibits a distinct seasonal cycle. The SST gradient is strongest and closest to the coast in summer, expanding offshore in autumn and winter. In the survey region, around 27 - 28°S where the shelf narrows, an anticyclonic meander has been reported by numerous observations (Strub et al. 1998). Its strongest signature appears to occur in summer. Associated to the SST field is a northward spread of warm and saline water at a depth 50 - 100 m, originated from the Agulhas Retroflection (Lutjeharms and Van Ballegoyen, 1998). These facts in conjunction with the dominant equatorward wind forcing appear to indicate that the coastal ocean in the survey region is isolated from the tropical Atlantic influences such as the poleward spread of the low-oxygen tropical water, which dominates the shelf hydrography off the northern and central Namibia (Duncombe Rae, in prep.).

The T-S diagram depicted in Figure 8 clearly demonstrates the change in the water masses composition that took place offshore of the Child's Bank between February and April. The subsurface water masses observed during summer have a distinctly higher temperature and salinity than those observed in autumn ($T=14.5^{\circ}\text{C}$, $S=35.35$ at the potential density 26.25 kg/m^3 versus $T=13.9^{\circ}\text{C}$, $S=35.1$ in April). This indicates a seasonal change in the source of the subsurface water masses off the Child's Bank: from High Salinity Central Water (HSCW) related to the Agulhas retroflection during summer to Low Salinity Central Water (LSCW) originated in the Cape Basin in April. Figure 9 depicts vertical distributions of temperature, salinity, oxygen and potential density along the section from which the T-S diagram has been derived. In February, the stratification was strong, extended down to a depth 200 m and did not exhibit a horizontal gradient. On the Child's bank, where the bottom depth is less than 200 m this warm and saline water dominated the entire water column. To bottom fish that normally live below the shelf-break in the colder and less saline water, such a drastic change in the sea water properties between the deep water and that on the bank may have posed an environmental barrier preventing them from spreading inshore into the bank. Also notice a downward tilt of isopycnals below the shelf-break depth, suggesting a poleward flow at the base of the Child's Bank cliff (Figure 9 f).

In April, the vertical water mass structure off the Child's Bank has changed dramatically. The vertical stratification was greatly reduced and all seawater properties exhibited a pronounced depression, located just offshore of the western edge of the Child's Bank (Figure 9). This depression suggested that there existed an anticyclonic eddy, steered by the local topography and causing a mid-shelf upwelling of the cold and relatively low salinity deep waters into the Child's Bank. In addition, the upward tilt of isopycnals at all depths (Figure 9 g) suggests an equatorward current along the bank edge. Due to this upwelling, the hydrographic conditions near the bottom on the bank were not much different from those at the base of the cliff. Hence, the bottom fish that normally prefers a deeper water may have been spread on the much shallower bank.

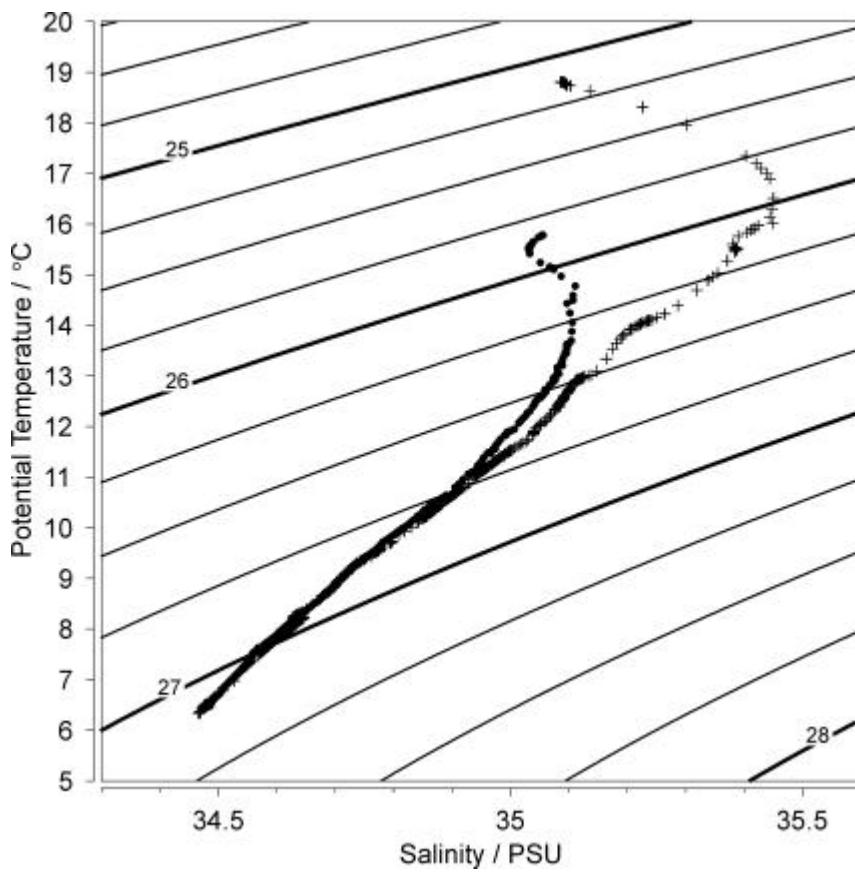


Figure 8 T-S diagram for stations 192 and 537 at a position $28^{\circ}11.67'S$, $14^{\circ}28.35'E$, occupied during February and April, respectively. The bottom depth was 537 m. The plus symbols describes the data from station 192 (February), while the closed circles pertain to sta. 537 (April).

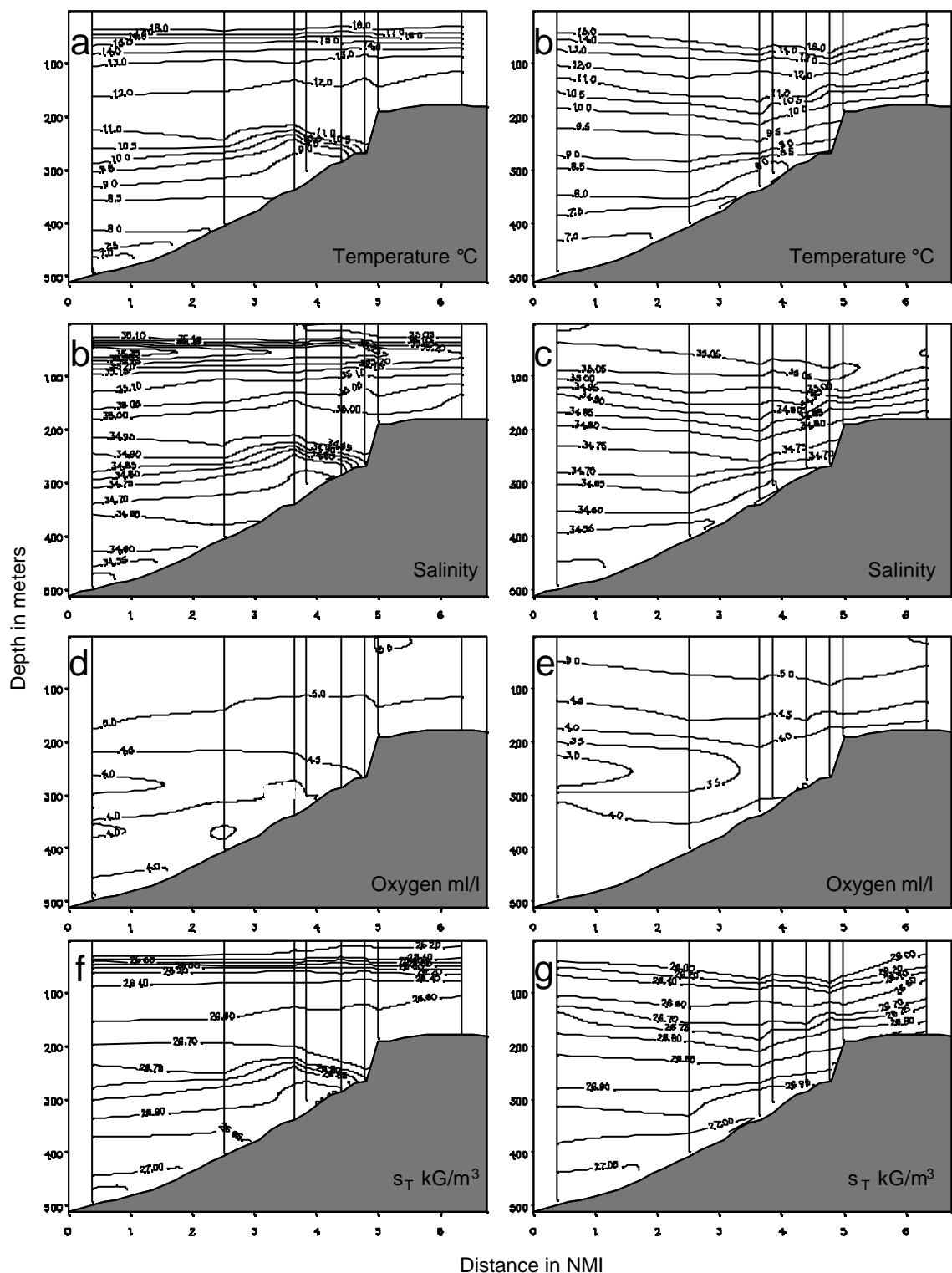


Figure 9 Distribution of seawater properties off the Child's Bank in February and April 2004. The panels to the left pertain to the February survey, these to the right depict the April result. Locations of stations correspond to Stations 530 - 537 in Figure 7

4.2.3 Variability on the Child's Bank

The variability in the distributions of the seawater properties in the interior of the Child's Bank (Figure 10) exhibits two distinct patterns. The outermost station follows the same pattern as that has been observed for the offshore section in Figure 9. In summer, warm and saline water masses advected along the Africa's coast from the Agulhas retroflection dominate the vertical water column of the outer bank, to be replaced in autumn by the colder and less saline water uplifted locally by the mid-shelf upwelling. The entirely different pattern occurs in the near the bottom over the central part of the bank. All seawater properties exhibit a presence of a cold and low salinity plume, with T-S characteristics matching the waters masses observed at depths 500-600 meters on the outer shelf. This plume does not appear to be sourced by a local upwelling. Rather, it is related to the deep water masses welled up off the Hondeklip Bay upwelling centre and advected to the north along the shallow depression, which carves the center of the Child's Bank. The bathymetry of the Child's Bank has been described in Section 4.1. In Figure 11 and Figure 12 we use the derived digital terrain model (DTM) and the data collected during the February survey to depict a possible pathway of this plume along the bank. Figure 11 depicts the alongtrack SST map overlaid on the DTM. It is obvious that the strongest upwelling takes place in an area where the shelf bottom descends gently and steady towards the continental slope, which happens to occur off the Hondeklip Bay. (Note also the fragment of the Lüderitz upwelling cell captured by the SST map in Figure 10) depicts distribution of density at 155 meters. From this distribution, it is obvious that the dense inshore waters are formed at the location of the Hondeklip Bay upwelling and are spread northwards along the depression in the centre of the Child's Bay.

The potential density of this Child's Bank bottom water exceeds 26.85 kg/m³, its salinity is less than 35.75 and temperature is below 9.5°C. This places it in the lower range of Atlantic Central Water described by the T-S diagram in Figure 8. However, its oxygen concentration is distinctly lower from the oceanic water, apparently due to increased productivity and oxygen consumption on the shelf. The plume does not exhibit seasonal changes between February and April. The observed aggregations of the bottom fish that typically dwells in a depth range 300 - 400 meters in the centre of a much shallower Child's Bank may be related to the presence of this water.

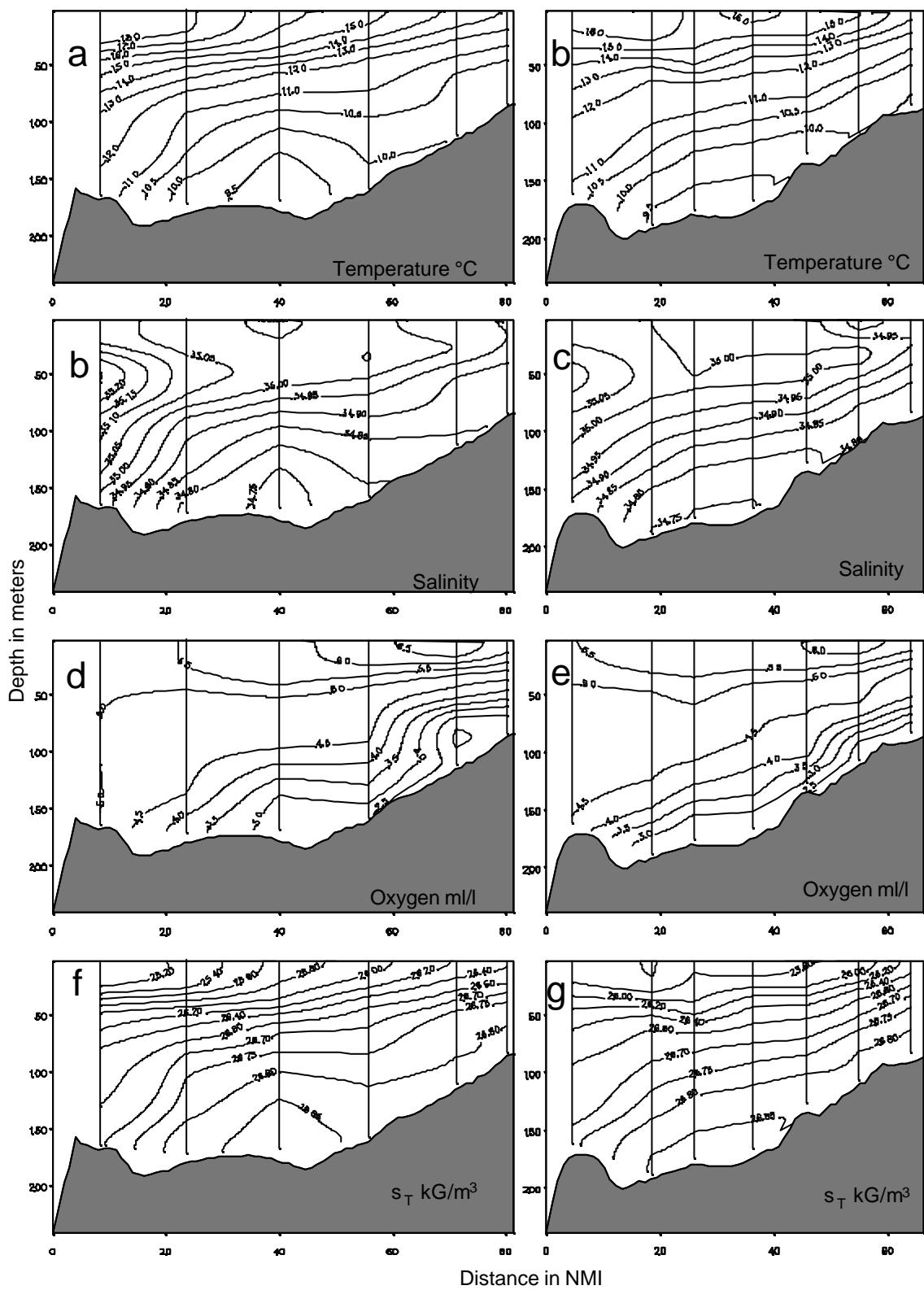


Figure 10 Distribution of seawater properties on the Child's Bank in February and April 2004. The panels to the left pertain to the February survey, these to the right depict the April result. The locations in the stations are depicted in Figure 7

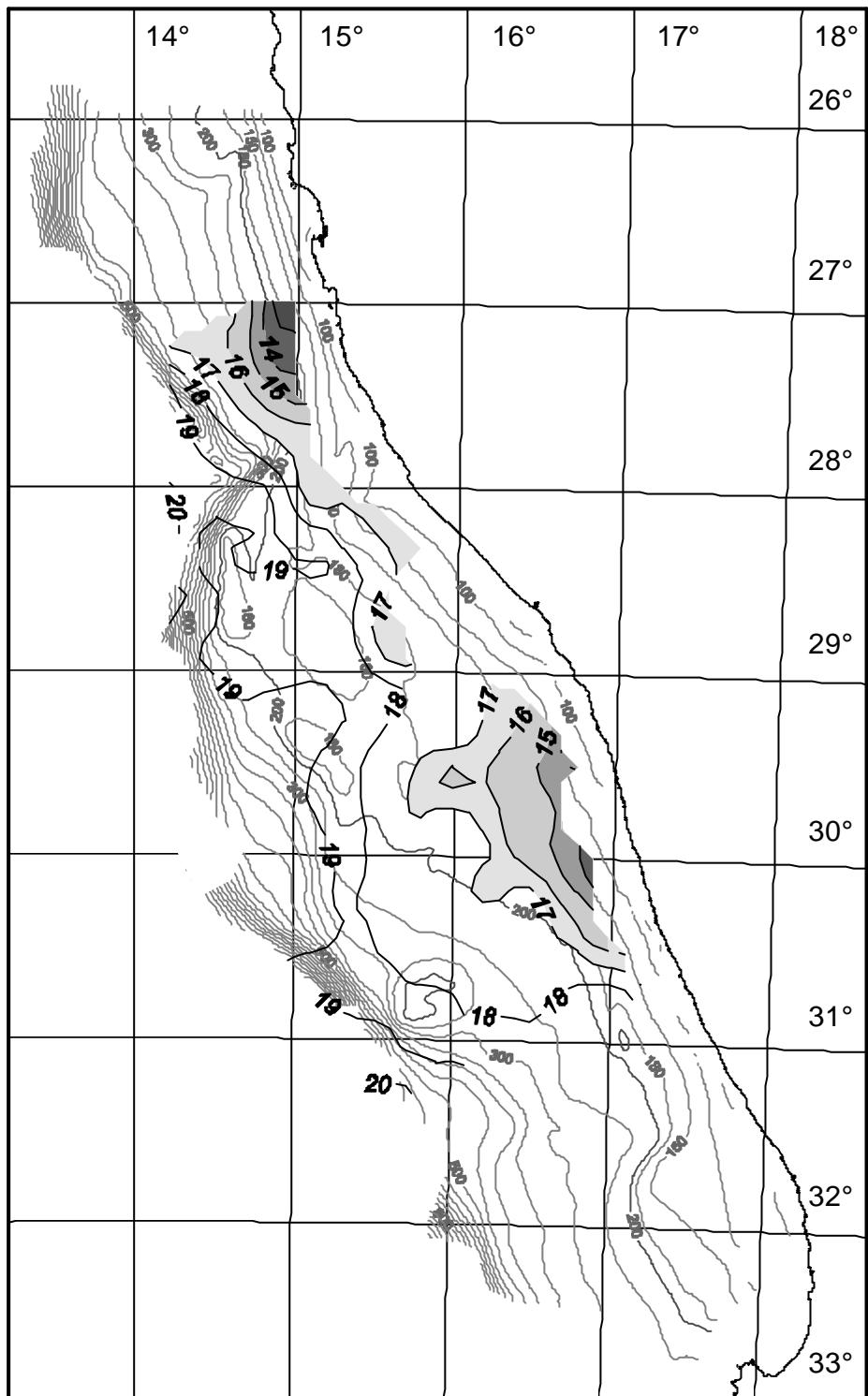


Figure 11 Distribution of sea surface temperature during February 2004 overlaid on top of the digital terrain model of the survey region.

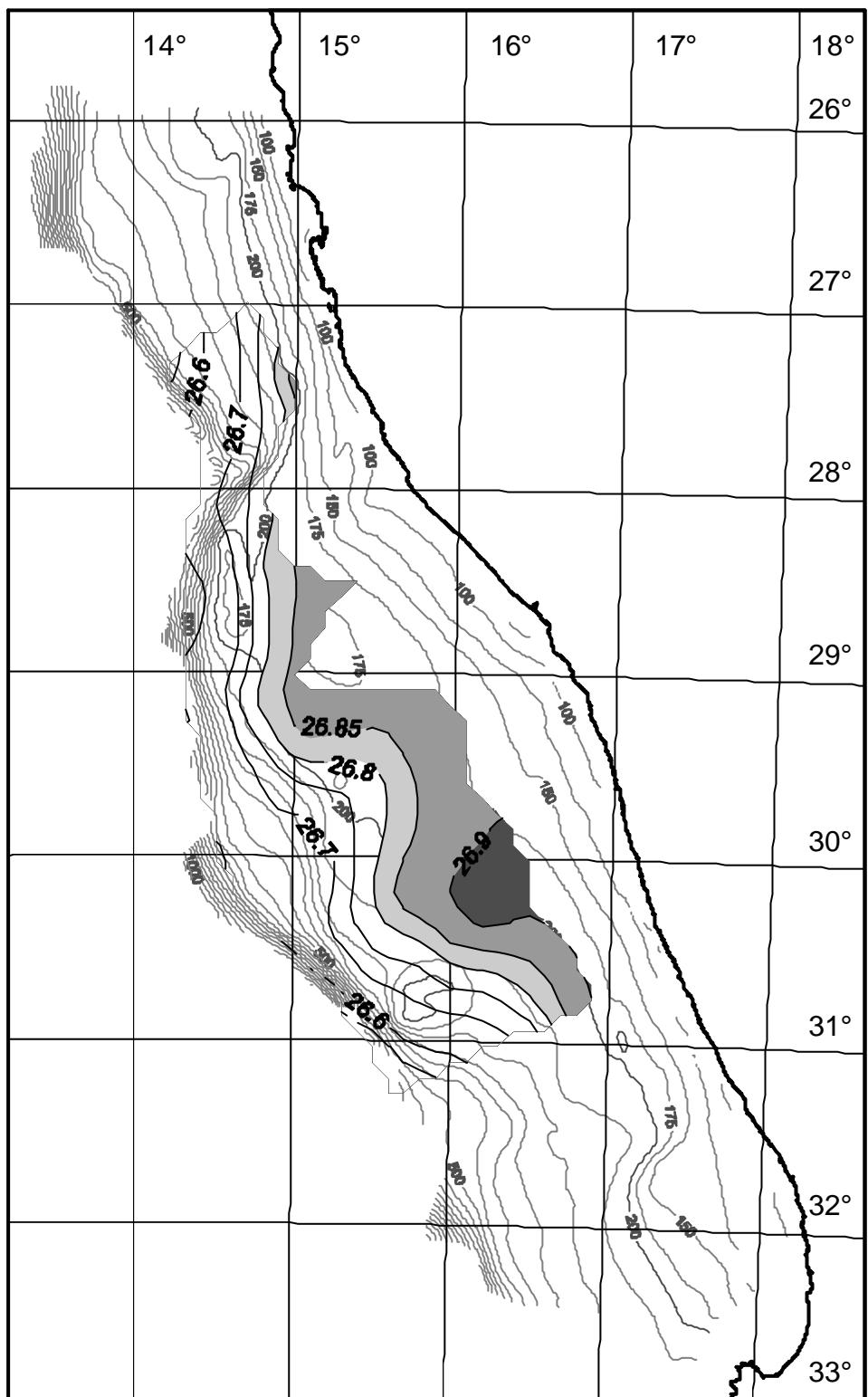


Figure 12 Distribution of potential density at 155 m depth during February 2004 overlaid on top of the digital terrain model of the survey region.

4.3 Biology

Annex I shows the complete record of the fishing stations and Annex II shows in table form the catch rates of the two hake species grouped by juveniles (<21 cm) and bigger fish.

Figure 13a - h shows the distribution of the *M. Paradoxus* within the study area, sorted by 5 cm classes until 35 cm and in one accumulated group beyond 35 cm. The small fish, less than 11 cm, Figure 13a, is still mostly in a pelagic state but occurs frequently in the trawl on the shelf indicating it main distribution area. The 11-15 cm group, Figure 13b, shows the highest densities on mid shelf and well spread from Orange River to 28°S. From the 16 - 20 cm to the 21 - 25 cm group is seen a gradual thinning of fish on mid shelf and concentrations in the Northeast, at Childs Bank, Figure 13c - d. These two groups also now start to show up at the upper part of the slope 200-300 m. The movement towards the slope is progressed in the following size classes, Figure 13e - f and from 36 cm, Figure 13g most of the fish is at the slope and deeper than 300 m. The older fish, larger than 35 cm, Figure 13h is concentrated around 400 m. The series also shows that Childs Bank is an area for small fish and does not hold fish larger than 35 cm.

A comparison with the survey in February March, extracting the stations that pertain to the same study area, shows similar patterns, Figure 14a - h. The very small fish, <10 cm, is located south of 28°30'S, and then a spreading northwards on the shelf follows in the 11-15 cm class, Figure 14b, followed by a movement towards mid shelf and partially the upper slope until 25 cm from when the movement towards the shelf takes momentum. As in the recent survey in April most of the fish is located on the slope when it is bigger than 35 cm. It is also clear that the Childs Bank area does not hold small or medium sized fish in February, in contrast to the picture from the recent survey.

Estimates of fish abundance has been calculated for the same length groups, based on the same contouring as in Figure 13 and Figure 14. Table 2 shows the results from this.

Table 2 Estimates of abundance in study area by 5-cm classes in February and in April.

Length class (cm)	Numbers (millions) February	Numbers (millions) April	% difference
6-10	60	210	+250
11-15	180	553	+207
16-20	70	305	+336
21-25	95	72	-24
26-30	43	47	+9
31-35	27	14	-48
36+	9	13	+44
Total	483	1215	+152

The increase in the three smallest classes seems significant, but could be due to more immigration from south or from behaviour closer to the bottom in April. These classes are assumed to have its major components still in the pelagic. For the bigger classes we cannot yet conclude if this is a significant change or due to random error.

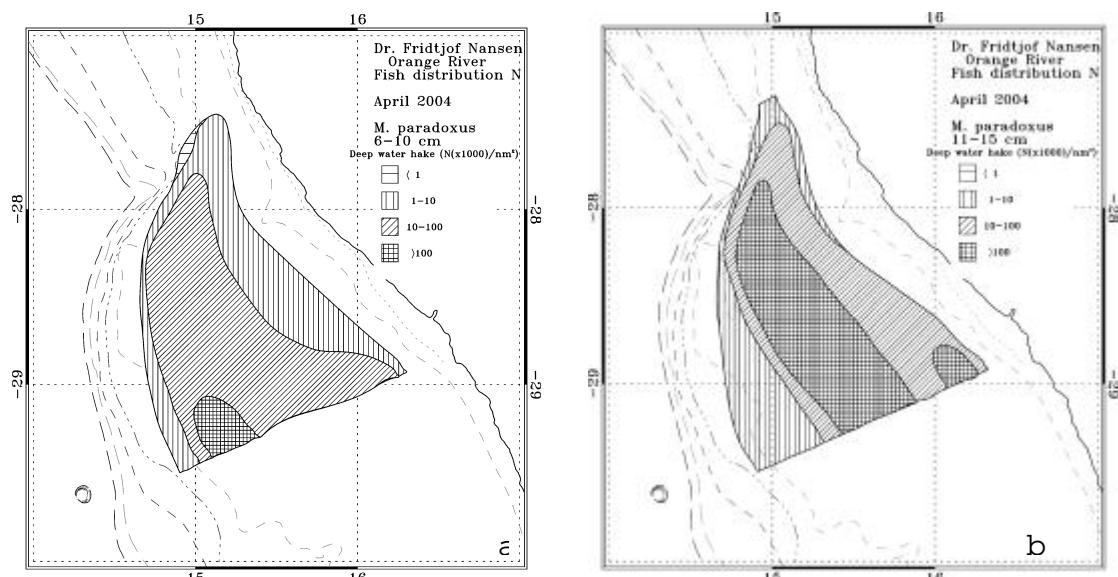


Figure 13a -h Distribution of *M. paradoxus* in the study area in April 2004, grouped by 5-cm classes.

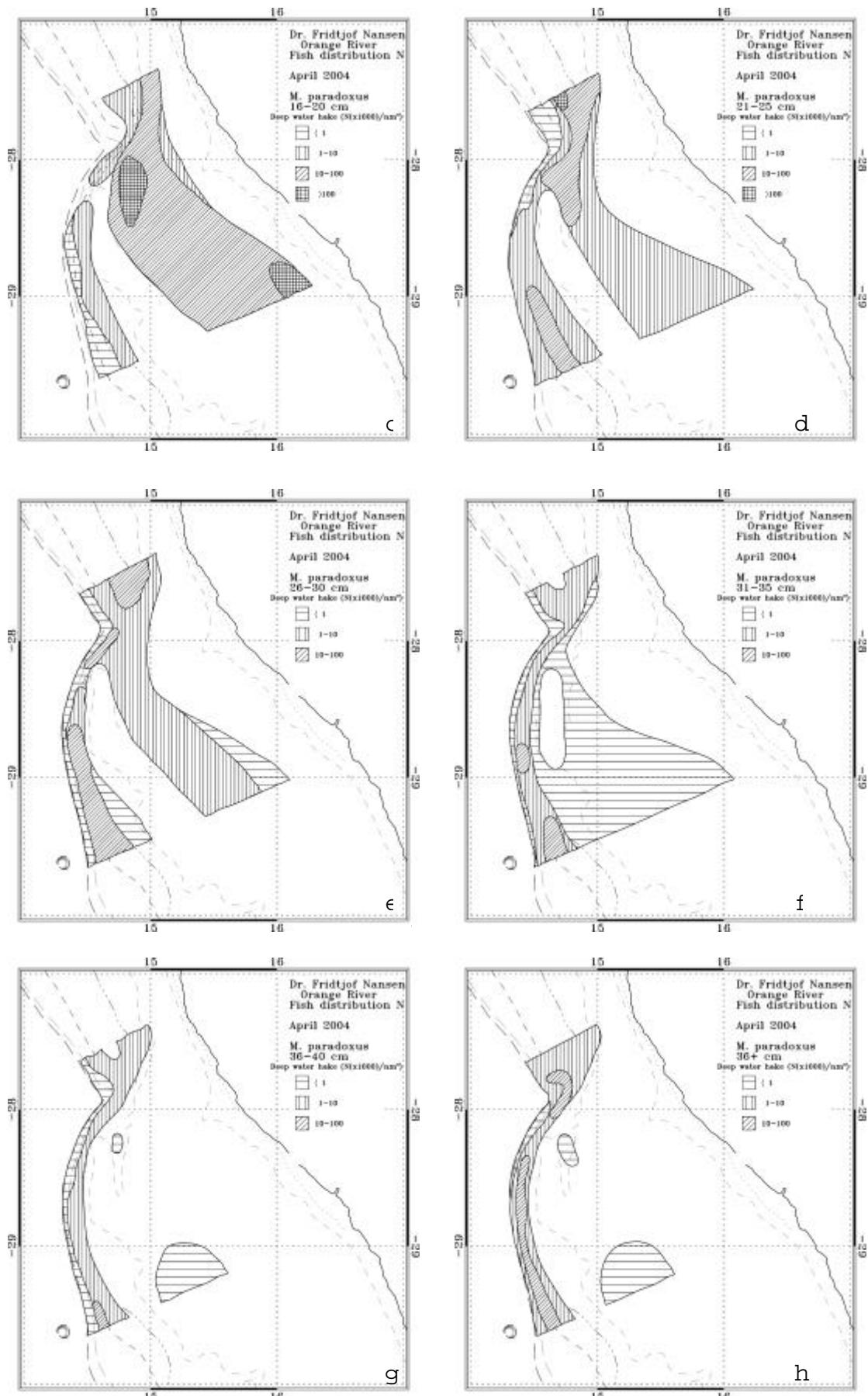


Figure 13a-h continued

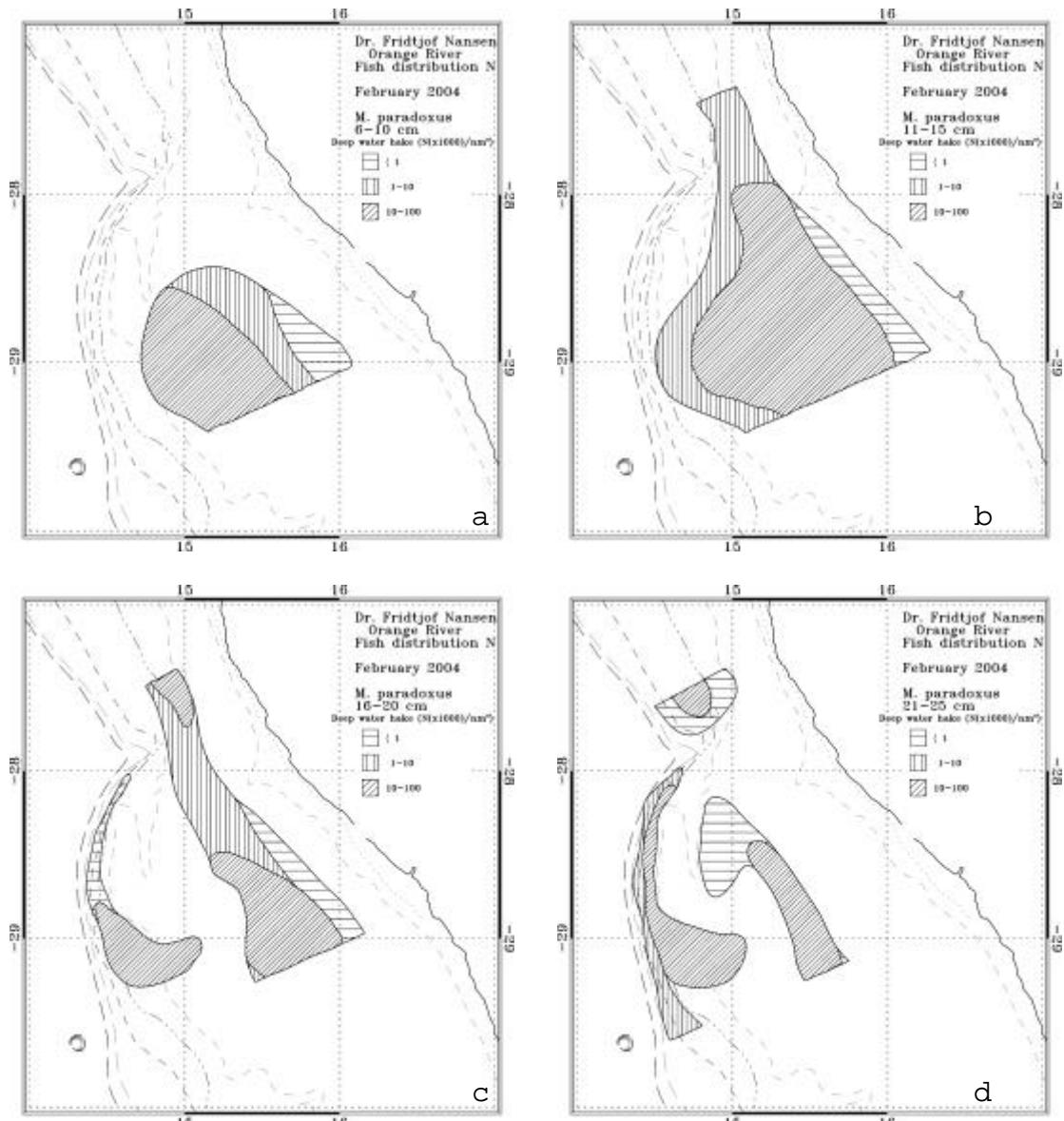
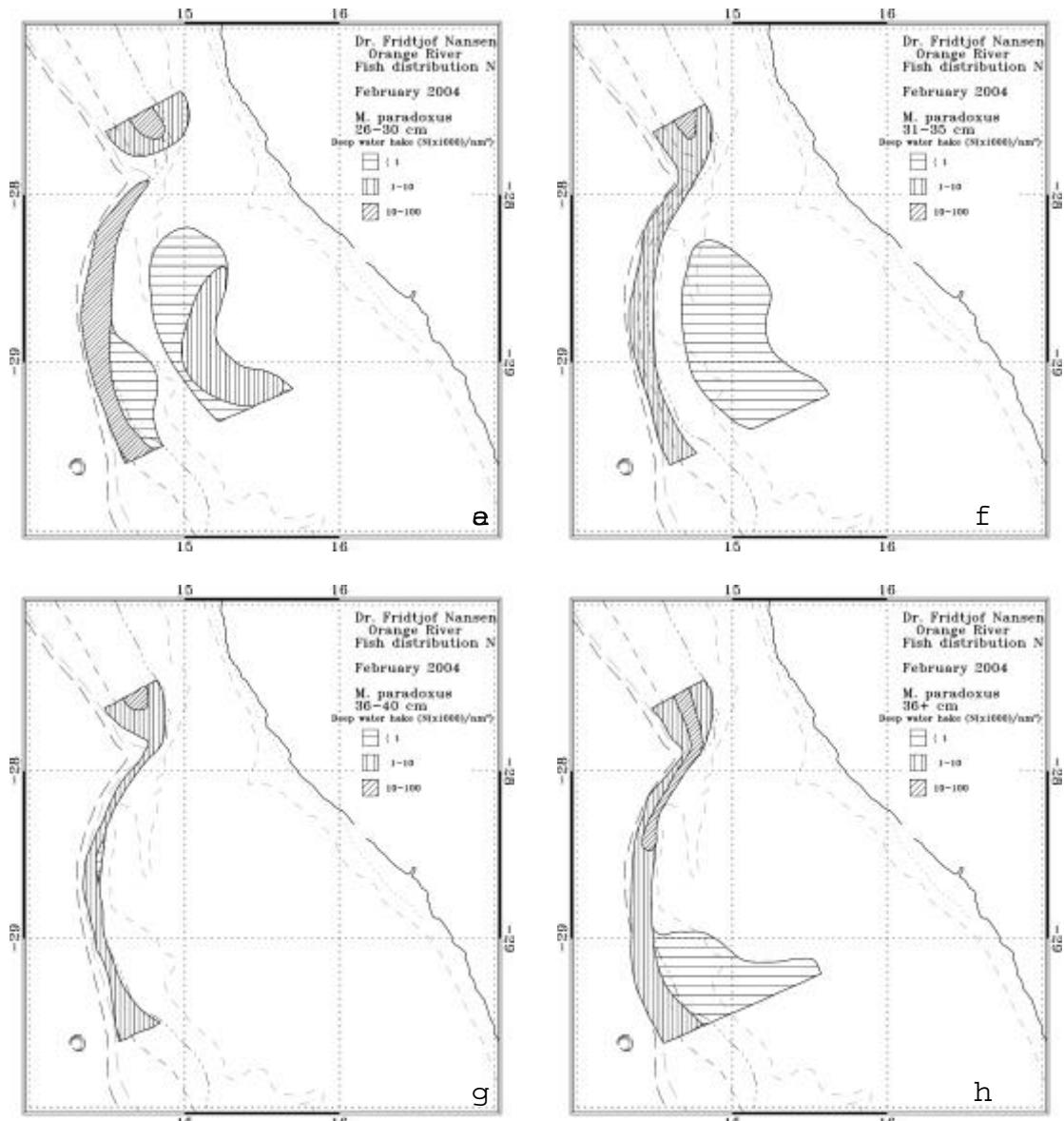


Figure 14 a-h Distribution of *M. paradoxus* in the study area in February 2004, grouped by 5-cm classes.



Pooled length frequency distributions (normalised to catch per nm^2) of the two hake species grouped by the shelf and slope area are shown in Figure 15.

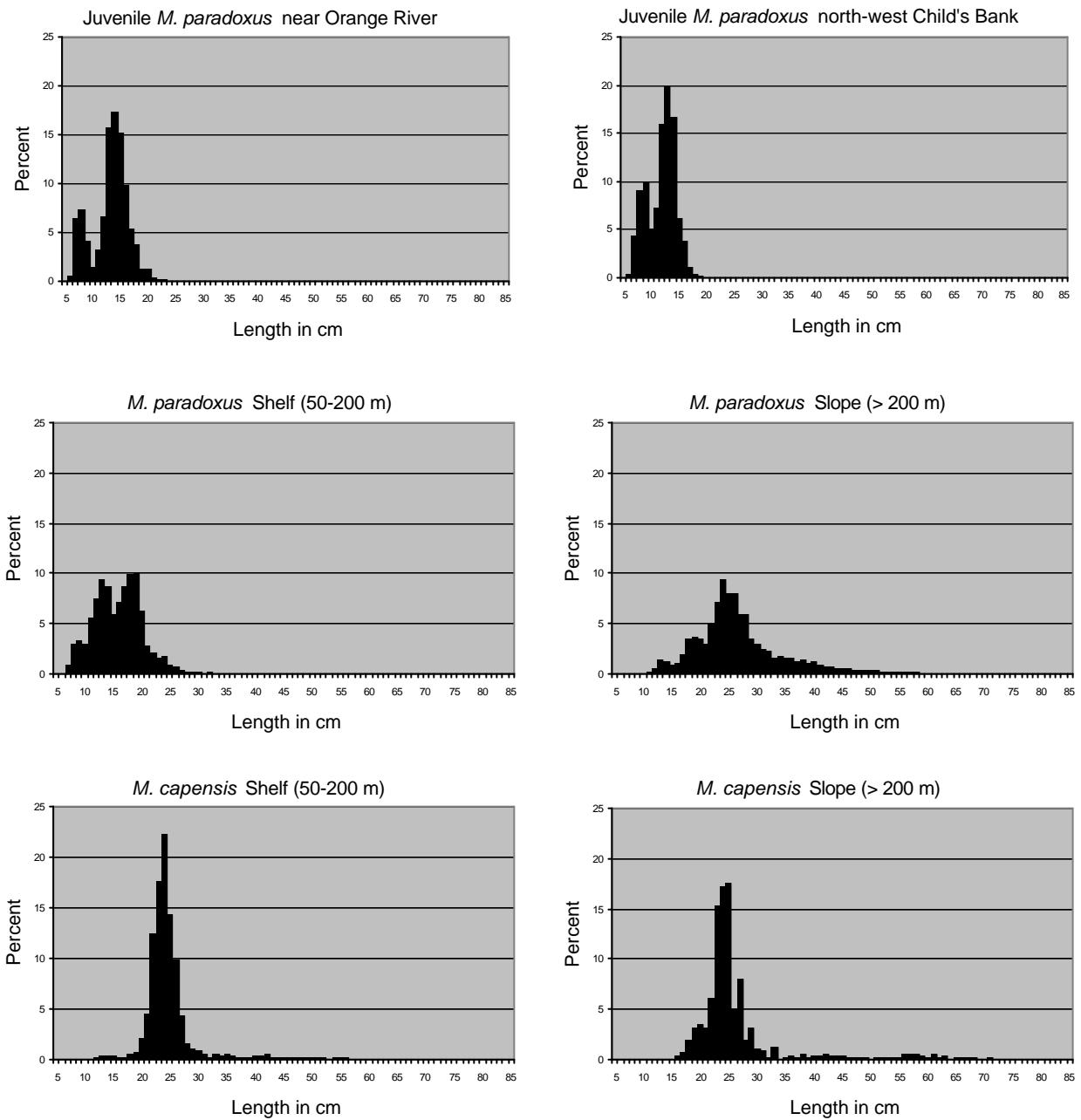


Figure 15 Pooled length frequencies of hake.

5 Consideration of the survey result

The main objective of the survey was to shed more light upon the question on how the deep water hake (*M. paradoxus*) populates Namibian waters. Two working hypotheses were raised in the introduction of the report: 1) populating through migration of adults following the slope northwards from South-Africa, or 2) populating by migration/diffusion of juveniles across the shelf from Hondeklip Bay area and into Namibia north to Luderitz where the juveniles gradually mix with the adults as the former grows into adulthood and descends into deeper waters.

The present survey confirms earlier findings that the center of distribution of the youngest stages (5-10cm) is south of Orange River, i.e. in South African waters.

However contrary to earlier perceptions, at least some young fish seems to use a mid-shelf channel to diffuse northwards into Namibia, onto where the shelf narrows at 28°S. This is strongly indicated by the 11 – 15 cm size class.

The adult fish on the slope are distributed as a continuous band between South-Africa and Namibia at depth ranges from 300 to 600 m, suggesting an open channel for migration.

An analysis of the hydrographical features in February and April confirms that the shelf areas between Orange River and 28°S is highly dynamic with varying origin of the water masses. This supports the concept that the water masses temporarily may form a barrier for the fish on the shelf.

At present, none of the hypotheses are rejected, and it could be that both migration routes could be important features of the populating mechanism.

The forthcoming survey in August-September should add further information to this picture. It is expected that this survey will shed more light on the slope migration as the hake then enters its main spawning period and is expected to have more active migration.

The importance of the second hypothesis should also be checked by consulting historical data on the ratio between juvenile and adult hake in Namibia and South Africa separately. If the ratio is an order of magnitude less in Namibia, compared to South Africa, it will indicate that diffusion of juveniles into the Namibian adult component is a less important recruitment mechanism than active migration along the slope from South Africa (first hypothesis).

Annex I Records of fishing stations

PROJECT STATION: 806
 DATE: 21/ 4/04 GEAR TYPE: BT No: 8 POSITION: Lat S 2722
 start stop duration Long E 1514
 TIME : 06:30:08 06:52:48 23 (min) Purpose code:
 LOG : 861.91 863.06 1.14 Area code :
 FDEPTH: 117 115 GearCond.code:
 BDEPTH: 117 115 Validity code:
 Towing dir: 150° Wire out: 330 m Speed: 30 kn*10
 Sorted: Kg Total catch: 34.05 CATCH/HOUR: 88.83
 SPECIES CATCH/HOUR % OF TOT. C SAMP
 weight numbers
 Merluccius capensis 38.35 459 43.17 6878
 Chelidonichthys capensis 20.87 68 23.49 6883
 Callorhinchus capensis 9.13 5 10.28
 Etrumeus whiteheadi 6.39 128 7.19
 Sufflogobius bibarbatus 5.22 292 5.88
 Genypterus capensis 3.13 21 3.52 6882
 Octopus vulgaris 2.24 2 5.2
 AustroGLOSSUS microlepis 1.30 8 1.46 6880
 Todaropsis eblanae 0.89 31 1.00 6884
 Sepia australis 0.70 31 0.79
 Trachurus trachurus 0.18 3 0.20 6881
 Macropipus sp. 0.16 8 0.18
 Zucapensis 0.13 8 0.15 6879
 Lolliguncula mercatoris 0.08 29 0.09
 Squilla sp. 0.03 3 0.03
 Congiopodus spinifer 0.03 3 0.03
 Total 88.83 99.98

PROJECT STATION: 807
 DATE: 21/ 4/04 GEAR TYPE: BT No: 8 POSITION: Lat S 2724
 start stop duration Long E 1505
 TIME : 08:32:03 09:03:12 31 (min) Purpose code:
 LOG : 874.39 875.94 1.55 Area code :
 FDEPTH: 163 166 GearCond.code:
 BDEPTH: 163 166 Validity code:
 Towing dir: 330° Wire out: 480 m Speed: 30 kn*10
 Sorted: Kg Total catch: 306.37 CATCH/HOUR: 592.98
 SPECIES CATCH/HOUR % OF TOT. C SAMP
 weight numbers
 Merluccius capensis 375.48 3900 63.32 6885
 Etrumeus whiteheadi 98.71 16.65
 Chelidonichthys capensis 54.19 170 9.14 6890
 Galeritus galieus 32.90 2 5.55
 Callorhinchus capensis 12.39 8 2.09
 Todaropsis eblanae 5.81 155 0.98 6892
 Thysites atun 5.03 2 0.85 6888
 Genypterus capensis 3.29 23 0.55 6889
 Todaropsis eblanae 1.94 50 0.33 6891
 AustroGLOSSUS microlepis 1.94 2 0.33 6886
 Sepia australis 0.52 25 0.09
 Macropipus sp. 0.33 14 0.06
 Trachurus trachurus 0.25 4 0.04 6887
 Lolliguncula mercatoris 0.12 54 0.02
 Sufflogobius bibarbatus 0.08 6 0.01
 Total 592.98 100.01

PROJECT STATION: 808
 DATE: 21/ 4/04 GEAR TYPE: BT No: 8 POSITION: Lat S 2729
 start stop duration Long E 1458
 TIME : 10:36:14 11:06:05 30 (min) Purpose code:
 LOG : 885.54 887.05 1.51 Area code :
 FDEPTH: 245 241 GearCond.code:
 BDEPTH: 245 241 Validity code:
 Towing dir: 170° Wire out: 680 m Speed: 30 kn*10
 Sorted: Kg Total catch: 314.39 CATCH/HOUR: 628.78
 SPECIES CATCH/HOUR % OF TOT. C SAMP
 weight numbers
 Merluccius paradoxus 402.00 5560 63.93 6894
 Merluccius capensis 62.00 108 9.86 6893
 Thysites atun 27.00 20 4.29 6897
 Raja pullopectata 18.00 2 2.86
 Chelidonichthys capensis 12.00 16 1.91 6899
 Raja straeleni 12.00 8 1.91
 Coelorinchus simorynchus 11.00 144 1.75
 Genypterus capensis 10.40 40 1.65 6898
 Raja wallacei 10.00 4 1.59
 Mustelus mustelus 10.00 1.59
 Sufflogobius bibarbatus 9.20 1.46
 Trachurus trachurus 8.00 32 1.27 6896
 AustroGLOSSUS microlepis 7.60 24 1.21 6895
 Squalus megalops 6.60 16 1.05
 Sepia australis 5.00 0.80
 Lepidopus caudatus 5.00 82 0.80
 Todaropsis eblanae 4.50 120 0.72 6901
 Todaropsis eblanae 4.00 108 0.64 6900
 Holohalaelurus regani 3.40 10 0.54
 Etrumeus whiteheadi 0.78 14 0.12
 Chilosomphalus agassizii 0.20 18 0.03
 Exodromidae sp. 0.02 2
 Lolliguncula mercatoris 0.02 12
 Helicolenus dactylopterus 0.02 4
 Sufflogobius boops 0.02 2
 Maurolicus muelleri 0.02 14
 Lampanyctodes hectoris 0.00 4
 Total 628.78 99.98

PROJECT STATION: 809
 DATE: 21/ 4/04 GEAR TYPE: BT No: 8 POSITION: Lat S 2733
 start stop duration Long E 1448
 TIME : 12:52:44 13:22:30 30 (min) Purpose code:
 LOG : 898.01 899.55 1.53 Area code :
 FDEPTH: 323 327 GearCond.code:
 BDEPTH: 323 327 Validity code:
 Towing dir: 160° Wire out: 900 m Speed: 30 kn*10
 Sorted: Kg Total catch: 1629.71 CATCH/HOUR: 3259.42
 SPECIES CATCH/HOUR % OF TOT. C SAMP
 weight numbers
 Trachurus trachurus 2718.00 7038 83.39 6904
 Merluccius paradoxus 352.00 3196 10.80 6902
 Merluccius paradoxus 96.00 162 2.95 6903
 Brana brama 40.00 32 1.23 6905
 Lepidotpus caudatus 14.00 16 0.43
 Symbolophorus boops 7.40 0.23
 Squilla sp. 6.60 734 0.20
 Todaropsis eblanae 6.00 82 0.18 6909
 Genypterus capensis 6.00 10 0.18 6907
 Thysites atun 4.40 2 0.13 6906
 Todarodes angolensis - females 4.00 6 0.12 6911
 Coelorinchus simorynchus 2.00 0.06
 Todarodes angolensis - males 1.16 2 0.04 6910
 Helicolenus dactylopterus 0.88 14 0.03 6908
 Lampanyctodes hectoris 0.40 0.01
 Maurolicus muelleri 0.40 0.01
 Epigonus sp. 0.10 2
 Malacocephalus laevis 0.06 2
 Macropipus sp. 0.02 4
 Total 3259.42 99.99

PROJECT STATION: 810
 DATE: 21/ 4/04 GEAR TYPE: BT No: 8 POSITION: Lat S 2734
 start stop duration Long E 1442
 TIME : 14:47:16 15:17:11 30 (min) Purpose code:
 LOG : 906.62 908.22 1.59 Area code :
 FDEPTH: 342 344 GearCond.code:
 BDEPTH: 342 344 Validity code:
 Towing dir: 330° Wire out: 950 m Speed: 32 kn*10
 Sorted: Kg Total catch: 3692.01 CATCH/HOUR: 7384.02
 SPECIES CATCH/HOUR % OF TOT. C SAMP
 weight numbers
 Trachurus trachurus 4712.00 16760 63.81 6915
 Lepidotpus caudatus 2102.00 5280 5.49 6913
 Merluccius paradoxus 405.00 60 1.16 6916
 Thysites atun 86.00 18 0.41 6912
 Merluccius capensis 30.00 120 0.20 6918
 Helicolenus dactylopterus 15.00 10.20 0.14
 Coelorinchus simorynchus 7.20 88 0.10 6920
 Todaropsis eblanae 6.00 2 0.08 6919
 Lophius vomerinus 6.00 8 0.08 6914
 Merluccius paradoxus 2.66 2 0.04 6921
 Genypterus capensis 1.66 4 0.02 6917
 Squilla sp. 0.30
 Total 7384.02 99.99

PROJECT STATION: 811
 DATE: 21/ 4/04 GEAR TYPE: BT No: 8 POSITION: Lat S 2740
 start stop duration Long E 1433
 TIME : 16:49:44 17:11:16 22 (min) Purpose code:
 LOG : 920.49 921.58 1.10 Area code :
 FDEPTH: 446 445 GearCond.code:
 BDEPTH: 446 445 Validity code:
 Towing dir: 155° Wire out: 1180 m Speed: 30 kn*10
 Sorted: Kg Total catch: 56.68 CATCH/HOUR: 154.57
 SPECIES CATCH/HOUR % OF TOT. C SAMP
 weight numbers
 Merluccius paradoxus 54.55 145 35.29 6922
 Merluccius paradoxus 43.64 300 28.23 6923
 Coelorinchus simorynchus 27.27 17.64
 Genypterus capensis 13.64 5 8.82 6924
 Todarodes angolensis - females 5.15 8 3.33 6925
 Todarodes angolensis - males 2.48 3 1.60 6926
 Coelorinchus braueri 1.99 150 1.29
 Selachophidium guentheri 1.91 63 1.24
 Etmopterus sp. 1.12 8 0.72
 Photichthys argenteus 0.85 82 0.55
 Funchalia woodwardi 0.57 0.37
 Lycoptehius diadema * 0.27 16 0.17
 Malacocephalus laevis 0.25 5 0.16
 Lucigadus ori 0.22 22 0.14
 Myctophum sp. 0.14 14 0.09
 Shrimps, small, non comm. 0.11 0.07
 Squilla sp. 0.11 0.07
 Symbolophorus boops 0.11 11 0.07
 Physiculus capensis 0.05 5 0.03
 MYCTOPHIDAE 0.05 0.03
 Stereomastis sp. 0.03 14 0.02
 Epigonus sp. 0.03 3 0.02
 Lestidiops sp. 0.03 0.02
 Hoplostethus mediterraneus 0.00 3
 Total 154.57 99.97

PROJECT STATION: 818
DATE: 23/ 4/04 GEAR TYPE: BT No:15 POSITION:Lat S 2900
start stop duration Long E 1551
TIME :10:42:30 11:13:36 31 (min) Purpose code:
LOG :1138.45 1140.08 1.46 Area code :
FDEPTH: 175 176 GearCond.code:
BDEPTH: 175 176 Validity code:
Towing dir: 240° Wire out: 600 m Speed: 30 kn*10

Sorted: Kg Total catch: 223.06 CATCH/HOUR: 431.72

SPECIES

	CATCH/HOUR	% OF TOT. C	SAMP
Etrumeus whiteheadi	108.39	25.11	
Merluccius capensis	46.45	343	10.76 6995
Merluccius paradoxus	44.52	1523	10.31 6997
Coelorinchus simorynchus	38.71		8.97
Helicolenus dactylopterus	33.87	1707	7.85 7003
Sepia australis	25.16		5.83
Thyrsites atun	19.94	19	4.62 7001
Merluccius capensis	18.00	29	4.17 6996
Chelidonichthys capensis	15.48	35	3.59 7004
Paracallionymus costatus	15.48		3.59
Galeorhinus galeus	11.61	2	2.69
Raja straeleni	11.11	12	2.57
Lophius vomerinus	5.81	58	1.35 7006
Genypterus capensis	4.84	25	1.12 7002
Macropipus sp.	3.87		0.90
Dolligonicula mercatoris	3.87		0.90
Lepidopus caudatus	3.87		0.90
Cynoglossus zanzibarensis	3.87	165	0.90 6999
Mustelus palumbes	3.87	2	0.90
Holohalaelurus regani	3.87	110	0.90
Todaropsis eblanae	1.94	72	0.45 7009
Todaropsis eblanae	1.94	50	0.45 7008
Sepia hieronidis	1.05	31	0.24
Zeus capensis	0.89	12	0.21 6998
Todaropsis eblanae	0.87	77	0.20 7007
Congiopodus spinifer	0.70	10	0.16
Trachurus trachurus	0.66	2	0.15 7000
Squilla sp.	0.25	23	0.06
Chelidonichthys queketti	0.25	4	0.06 7005
Maurolicus muelleri	0.19		0.04
Sardinops ocellatus	0.17	2	0.04
Mursia cristimanus	0.08	6	0.02
Goneplax angulata	0.06	12	0.01
Exodromidia sp.	0.04	2	0.01
Physiculus capensis	0.04	4	0.01

Total 431.72 100.04

PROJECT STATION: 820
DATE: 23/ 4/04 GEAR TYPE: BT No:15 POSITION:Lat S 2910
start stop duration Long E 1528
TIME :15:28:58 15:58:22 29 (min) Purpose code:
LOG :1169.51 1171.03 1.50 Area code :
FDEPTH: 185 186 GearCond.code:
BDEPTH: 185 186 Validity code:
Towing dir: 250° Wire out: 600 m Speed: 30 kn*10

Sorted: Kg Total catch: 380.43 CATCH/HOUR: 787.10

SPECIES

	CATCH/HOUR	% OF TOT. C	SAMP
Emmelichthys nitidus	163.45	8172	20.77
Merluccius capensis	134.48	194	17.09 7025
Merluccius paradoxus, juvenile	120.00	8830	15.25 7028
Sepia australis	53.79		6.83
Merluccius paradoxus	50.28	590	6.39 7026
Helicolenus dactylopterus	37.24	1719	4.73 7034
Chelidonichthys queketti	30.21	240	3.84 7036
Chelidonichthys capensis	28.97	70	3.68 7035
Thyrsites atun	24.00	14	3.05 7032
Lophius vomerinus	22.76	29	2.89 7037
Coelorinchus simorynchus	21.93		2.79
Etrumeus whiteheadi	21.93		2.79
Holohalaelurus regani	21.93	99	2.79
Callorhinchus capensis	8.28	4	1.05
Cynoglossus zanzibarensis	8.09	151	1.03 7030
Macropipus sp.	6.79	219	0.86
Zeus capensis	6.68	197	0.85 7029
Raja straeleni	6.21	4	0.79
Paracallionymus costatus	5.15		0.55
Todaropsis eblanae	4.16	108	0.53 7038
Sepia hieronidis	2.23	110	0.29
Lycodes caudatus	2.07		0.26
Trachurus trachurus	2.07	4	0.26 7031
Merluccius paradoxus	2.07	6	0.26 7027
Genypterus capensis	1.03	6	0.13 7033
Squilla sp.	0.52	66	0.07
Lolliguncula mercatoris	0.39	197	0.05
Maurolicus muelleri	0.21		0.03
Champsodon capensis	0.12	10	0.02
Goneplax angulata	0.06	10	0.01

Total 787.10 100.02

PROJECT STATION: 819
DATE: 23/ 4/04 GEAR TYPE: BT No:15 POSITION:Lat S 2903
start stop duration Long E 1542
TIME :12:45:08 13:16:48 32 (min) Purpose code:
LOG :1150.21 1151.95 1.71 Area code :
FDEPTH: 179 180 GearCond.code:
BDEPTH: 179 180 Validity code:
Towing dir: 70° Wire out: 600 m Speed: 32 kn*10

Sorted: Kg Total catch: 352.17 CATCH/HOUR: 660.31

SPECIES

	CATCH/HOUR	% OF TOT. C	SAMP
Merluccius paradoxus, juvenile	168.75	7509	25.56 7013
Merluccius capensis	90.00	180	13.63 7011
Chelidonichthys capensis	63.75	184	9.65 7020
Paracallionymus costatus	63.75		9.65
Etrumeus whiteheadi	48.75	696	7.38
Sepia australis	42.19		6.39
Helicolenus dactylopterus	28.13	1519	4.26 7019
Merluccius paradoxus	21.94	236	3.32 7012
Cynoglossus zanzibarensis	20.63	583	3.12 7015
Merluccius capensis	20.63	144	3.12 7010
Lophius vomerinus	16.37	92	2.48 7022
Mustelus mustelus	15.00		2.27
Coelorinchus simorynchus	14.06	358	2.13
Todaropsis eblanae	9.51		1.44
Genypterus capensis	8.79	73	1.33 7018
Thyrsites atun	6.19	4	0.94 7017
Raja straeleni	5.63	9	0.85
Holohalaelurus regani	5.63	68	0.85
Trachurus trachurus	3.84	17	0.58 7016
Chelidonichthys queketti	1.88	13	0.28 7021
Todaropsis eblanae	1.41	32	0.21 7023
Sepia hieronidis	1.16	36	0.18
Todaropsis eblanae	1.13	21	0.17 7024
Congiopodus spinifer	0.28	8	0.04
Squilla sp.	0.23	15	0.03
Macropipus sp.	0.19	8	0.03
Maurolicus muelleri	0.19		0.03
Lolliguncula mercatoris	0.15	71	0.02
Mursia cristimanus	0.09	8	0.01
Goneplax angulata	0.04	8	0.01
Zeus capensis	0.02	6	0.01

Total 660.31 99.96

PROJECT STATION: 821
DATE: 24/ 4/04 GEAR TYPE: BT No:15 POSITION:Lat S 2918
start stop duration Long E 1504
TIME :05:24:41 05:54:31 30 (min) Purpose code:
LOG :11204.67 1206.23 1.54 Area code :
FDEPTH: 177 177 GearCond.code:
BDEPTH: 177 177 Validity code:
Towing dir: 280° Wire out: 520 m Speed: 30 kn*10

SPECIES

	CATCH/HOUR	% OF TOT. C	SAMP
Trachurus trachurus	224.00	2604	26.41 7044
Merluccius capensis	164.00	208	19.33 7039
Chelidonichthys capensis	72.00	144	8.49 7048
Emmelichthys nitidus	60.00	3000	7.07
Helicolenus dactylopterus	50.00	3062	5.89 7047
Zeus capensis	50.00	370	5.89 7042
Lophius vomerinus	32.00	46	3.77 7050
Holohalaelurus regani	28.00	90	3.30
Chelidonichthys queketti	24.00	178	2.83 7049
Squilla megalops	24.00	72	2.83
Merluccius paradoxus, juvenile	20.00	6622	2.36 7041
Thyrsites atun	14.00	4	1.65 7045
Merluccius paradoxus	11.00	28	1.30 7040
Sepia australis	10.00		1.18
Etrumeus whiteheadi	9.02	112	1.06
Congiopodus spinifer	8.82		1.04
Callorhinchus capensis	8.00	4	0.94
Arotoglossus capensis	7.50	658	0.88
Mustelus palumbes	6.00	2	0.71
Cynoglossus zanzibarensis	5.48	40	0.65 7043
Genypterus capensis	4.00	6	0.47 7046
Lepidopus caudatus	4.00		0.47
Scyllorhinus capensis	4.00	30	0.47
Todaropsis eblanae	2.54	70	0.30 7052
Paracallionymus costatus	2.54	690	0.30
Raja straeleni	2.00	2	0.24
Loligo vulgaris	1.26	2	0.15 7051
Squilla sp.	0.16	10	0.02

Total 848.32 100.00

PROJECT STATION: 834
DATE: 27/ 4/04 GEAR TYPE: BT No:15 POSITION:Lat S 2809
start stop duration Long E 1431
TIME :07:41:29 08:11:27 30 (min) Purpose code:
LOG :1507.98 1509.46 1.49 Area code :
FDEPTH: 467 469 GearCond.code:
BDEPTH: 467 469 Validity code:
Towing dir: 203° Wire out:1250 m Speed: 30 kn*10

Sorted: Kg Total catch: 150.37 CATCH/HOUR: 300.74

SPECIES CATCH/HOUR % OF TOT. C SAMPLING
weight numbers
Coelorinchus simorynchus 90.00 29.93
Merluccius paradoxus 38.00 30 12.64 7163
Nezumia sp. 30.00 9.98
Merluccius paradoxus 28.00 182 9.31 7162
Genypterus capensis 23.00 12 7.65 7164
Krill 16.00 5.32
Parapagurus pilosimanus 16.00 5.32
Etmopterus sp. 16.00 5.32
Sergestes sp. 8.00 2.66
Notacanthus sexspinis 6.00 2.00
Raja leopardus 6.00 10 2.00
Stereomastis sp. 3.20 1.06
Photichthys argenteus 2.90 138 0.96
Todarodes angolensis - males 2.80 6 0.93 7166
Todarodes angolensis - females 2.00 2 0.67 7167
Psychrolutes macrocephalus 2.00 20 0.67
Coelorinchus braueri 2.00 54 0.67
Lucigadus ori 1.70 0.57
Myxine capensis 1.60 0.53
Bassanago albuscens 0.92 2 0.31
Bathophilus longipinnis 0.78 14 0.26
Malacocephalus laevis 0.70 0.23
Bathophilus longipinnis 0.60 14 0.20
Lycoteuthis diadema * 0.48 42 0.16
Galeus polli 0.48 2 0.16
Helicolenus dactylopterus 0.44 2 0.15 7165
Tripterygophysis gilchristi 0.38 12 0.13
Hoplostethus mediterraneus 0.16 42 0.05
Alloocytthus verrucosus 0.16 4 0.05
Epigonus sp. 0.12 4 0.04
Aristaeomorpha foliacea 0.06 2 0.02
Gonostoma elongatum 0.06 2 0.02
Rochinia sp. 0.04 4 0.01
Rossia enigmatica 0.02 2 0.01
Champsodon capensis 0.02 2 0.01
Electrona risso 0.02 4 0.01
Symbolophorus boops 0.02 2 0.01
Diaphus sp. 0.02 4 0.01
MYCTOPHIDAE 0.02 0.01
Xenodermichthys copei 0.02 2 0.01
Hydrolagus africanus 0.02 2 0.01

Total 300.74 100.06

PROJECT STATION: 836
DATE: 27/ 4/04 GEAR TYPE: BT No:15 POSITION:Lat S 2817
start stop duration Long E 1427
TIME :12:23:47 12:54:13 30 (min) Purpose code:
LOG :1532.26 1533.85 1.57 Area code :
FDEPTH: 476 474 GearCond.code:
BDEPTH: 476 474 Validity code:
Towing dir: 20° Wire out:1200 m Speed: 30 kn*10

Sorted: Kg Total catch: 133.56 CATCH/HOUR: 267.12

SPECIES CATCH/HOUR % OF TOT. C SAMPLING
weight numbers
Genypterus capensis 94.06 42 35.21 7180
Merluccius paradoxus 32.80 38 12.28 7178
Coelorinchus simorynchus 30.00 11.23
Cruriraja parcomaculata 26.00 20 9.73
Etmopterus sp. 22.40 8.39
Notacanthus sexspinis 14.72 5.51
Merluccius paradoxus 10.00 54 3.74 7177
Parapagurus pilosimanus 5.00 1.87
Hydrolagus africanus 4.80 4 1.80
Todarodes angolensis - males 4.06 6 1.52 7182
Raja leopardus 4.04 4 1.51
Myxine capensis 3.80 1.42
Funchalia woodwardi 2.60 0.97
Genypterus capensis 1.94 4 0.73 7179
Todarodes angolensis - females 1.72 2 0.64 7183
Psychrolutes macrocephalus 1.60 16 0.60
Nezumia sp. 1.40 72 0.52
Bassanago albuscens 1.12 4 0.42
Lucigadus ori 1.00 78 0.37
Epigonus sp. 0.70 34 0.26
Photichthys argenteus 0.60 48 0.22
Bathophilus sp. 0.50 58 0.19
Stoleuthis sp. 0.38 0.14
Selachophidium guentheri 0.30 10 0.11
Malacocephalus laevis 0.28 8 0.10
Lycoteuthis diadema * 0.26 22 0.10
Helicolenus dactylopterus 0.24 2 0.09 7181
Tripterygophysis gilchristi 0.20 14 0.07
Plesiopenaeus edwardsianus 0.10 2 0.04
Stereomastis sp. 0.10 14 0.04
Chaceon chuni 0.10 2 0.04
Conger wilsoni 0.08 2 0.03
Coelorinchus braueri 0.06 14 0.02
Symbolophorus boops 0.06 4 0.02
Squilla sp. 0.04 2 0.01
Hoplostethus mediterraneus 0.02 8 0.01
MYCTOPHIDAE 0.02 0.01
Gonostoma elongatum 0.02 0.01
Rossia enigmatica 0.00 2 0.01

Total 267.12 99.97

PROJECT STATION: 835
DATE: 27/ 4/04 GEAR TYPE: BT No:15 POSITION:Lat S 2809
start stop duration Long E 1433
TIME :09:27:22 09:57:15 30 (min) Purpose code:
LOG :1514.33 1515.82 1.48 Area code :
FDEPTH: 381 386 GearCond.code:
BDEPTH: 381 386 Validity code:
Towing dir: 25° Wire out:1060 m Speed: 30 kn*10

Sorted: Kg Total catch: 451.24 CATCH/HOUR: 902.48

SPECIES CATCH/HOUR % OF TOT. C SAMPLING
weight numbers
Merluccius paradoxus 212.00 1576 23.49 7169
Coelorinchus simorynchus 184.00 20.39
Genypterus capensis 147.98 84 16.40 7173
Merluccius paradoxus 98.00 124 10.86 7170
Krill 84.00 9.31
Merluccius capensis 56.00 28 6.21 7168
Lophius vomerinus 32.00 12 3.55 7175
Genypterus capensis 28.02 36 3.10 7172
Scyliorhinus capensis 14.00 18 1.55
Helicolenus dactylopterus 10.60 32 1.17 7174
Etmopterus sp. 10.00 11 0.82
Holocephalus regani 7.40 16 0.82
Bathynectes sp. 5.00 0.55
Malacocephalus laevis 3.00 0.33
Photichthys argenteus 2.40 0.27
Todarodes angolensis - males 2.00 4 0.22 7176
Epigonus sp. 1.60 0.18
Brama brama 1.20 2 0.13 7171
Nezumia sp. 0.74 44 0.08
Lucigadus ori 0.58 0.06
Notacanthus sexspinis 0.36 16 0.04
Galeus polli 0.36 2 0.04
Lycoteuthis diadema * 0.32 24 0.04
Tripterygophysis gilchristi 0.28 16 0.03
Parapagurus pilosimanus 0.12 6 0.01
Rochinia sp. 0.08 2 0.01
Physiculus capensis 0.08 10 0.01
Symbolophorus boops 0.08 6 0.01
Bathophilus longipinnis 0.08 4 0.01
Stereomastis sp. 0.04 12
Hoplostethus mediterraneus 0.04 8
Cytta traversi 0.04 2
Squilla sp. 0.02 4
Electrona risso 0.02 4
Lampanyctodes hectoris 0.02 10
Diaphus effulgens 0.02 4
Diaphus sp. 0.00 2

Total 902.48 99.98

PROJECT STATION: 837
DATE: 27/ 4/04 GEAR TYPE: BT No:15 POSITION:Lat S 2825
start stop duration Long E 1426
TIME :14:42:40 15:12:32 30 (min) Purpose code:
LOG :1544.06 1545.53 1.46 Area code :
FDEPTH: 419 419 GearCond.code:
BDEPTH: 419 419 Validity code:
Towing dir: 180° Wire out:1100 m Speed: 30 kn*10

Sorted: Kg Total catch: 347.35 CATCH/HOUR: 694.70

SPECIES CATCH/HOUR % OF TOT. C SAMPLING
weight numbers
Genypterus capensis 162.00 94 23.32 7187
Merluccius paradoxus 158.00 808 22.74 7185
Coelorinchus simorynchus 152.00 21.88
Merluccius paradoxus 130.00 174 18.71 7186
Merluccius capensis 18.00 8 2.59 7184
Lucigadus ori 17.00 2.45
Helicolenus dactylopterus 13.00 42 1.87 7188
Krill 10.00 1.44
Todarodes angolensis - males 4.70 8 0.68 7189
Bathynectes sp. 4.00 0.58
Todarodes angolensis - females 3.70 4 0.53 7190
Notacanthus sexspinis 3.40 0.49
Scyliorhinus capensis 3.30 4 0.48
Tripterygophysis gilchristi 2.70 0.39
Holocephalus regani 2.60 8 0.27
Raja leopardus 2.34 6 0.34
Stoleuthis sp. 1.16 0.17
Photichthys argenteus 1.04 0.15
Cruriraja parcomaculata 1.00 2 0.14
Galeus polli 0.80 6 0.12
Rossia enigmatica 0.78 0.11
Malacocephalus laevis 0.70 14 0.10
Lycoteuthis diadema * 0.40 36 0.06
Myxine capensis 0.40 4 0.06
Etmopterus brachyrus 0.32 34 0.05
Symbolophorus boops 0.30 22 0.04
Epigonus sp. 0.28 0.04
Conger wilsoni 0.24 2 0.03
Nezumia sp. 0.16 8 0.02
Rochinia sp. 0.08 4 0.01
CARIDEA 0.06 16 0.01
Stereomastis sp. 0.06 12 0.01
Scopelosaurus meadi 0.06 2 0.01
Diaphus sp. 0.06 58 0.01
Hoplostethus mediterraneus 0.02 6
MYCTOPHIDAE 0.02
Myctophum sp. 0.02 2
Nemichthys curvirostris 0.00 24
Paracallionymus costatus 0.00 2
Coelorinchus matamua 0.00 2

Total 694.70 100.00

PROJECT STATION: 838
 DATE: 28/ 4/04 GEAR TYPE: BT No:15 POSITION:Lat S 2841
 start stop duration Long E 1422
 TIME : 06:06:27 06:36:11 30 (min) Purpose code:
 LOG : 1592.71 1594.26 1.54 Area code:
 FDEPTH: 451 448 GearCond.code:
 BDEPTH: 451 448 Validity code:
 Towing dir: 360° Wire out:1210 m Speed: 30 kn*10
 Sorted: Kg Total catch: 234.95 CATCH/HOUR: 469.90

SPECIES CATCH/HOUR % OF TOT. C SAMP
 weight numbers
Merluccius paradoxus 218.00 244 46.39 7192
Merluccius paradoxus 136.00 808 28.94 7191
Gnypeturus capensis 32.00 16 6.81 7193
Coelorinchus simorhynchus 25.00 5.32
Todarodes angolensis - females 10.00 10 2.13 7198
Epinorus sp. 8.00 1.70
Krill 7.20 1.53
Bassanaga albescens 3.50 14 0.74
Helicolenus dactylopterus 3.20 10 0.68 7194
Lophius vomerinus 3.10 6 0.66 7195
Todarodes angolensis - males 2.70 16 0.57 7197
Raja leopardus 2.64 4 0.56
Malacocephalus laevis 2.40 46 0.51
Bathyneutes sp. 2.00 0.43
Ducigadus ori 2.00 0.43
Notacanthus sexspinis 1.60 28 0.34
Rossa enigmatica 1.40 0.30
Photichthys argenteus 1.30 68 0.28
Octopus vulgaris 1.20 2 0.26
Lycoteuthis diadema * 1.00 94 0.21
Psychrolutes marmoratus 1.00 18 0.21
Psychrolutes caprocephalus 1.00 4 0.21
Coelorinchus braueri 0.90 0.19
Selachophidium guentheri 0.40 16 0.09
Etmopterus brachyurus 0.40 18 0.09
Symbolophorus boops 0.38 28 0.08
Todaropsis eblanae 0.28 2 0.06 7196
Parapagurus pilosimanus 0.20 18 0.04
Tripterygion gilchristi 0.20 20 0.04
Nezumia sp. 0.18 10 0.04
Stoloteuthis sp. 0.14 0.03
MYCTOPHIDAE 0.14 0.03
Myxine capensis 0.14 2 0.03
Stereomastis sp. 0.10 28 0.02
Physiculus capensis 0.10 6 0.02
Rochinia sp. 0.08 10 0.02
Mursia cristimanus 0.02 6
Hoplostethus mediterraneus 0.00 6

 Total 469.90 99.99

PROJECT STATION: 839
 DATE: 28/ 4/04 GEAR TYPE: BT No:15 POSITION:Lat S 2833
 start stop duration Long E 1425
 TIME : 08:02:44 08:32:50 30 (min) Purpose code:
 LOG : 1602.00 1603.53 1.51 Area code:
 FDEPTH: 375 384 GearCond.code:
 BDEPTH: 375 384 Validity code:
 Towing dir: 10° Wire out:1050 m Speed: kn*10
 Sorted: Kg Total catch: 417.44 CATCH/HOUR: 834.88

SPECIES CATCH/HOUR % OF TOT. C SAMP
 weight numbers
Coelorinchus simorhynchus 274.00 32.82
Helicolenus dactylopterus 170.00 626 20.36 7202
Merluccius paradoxus 120.00 770 14.37 7199
Gnypeturus capensis 84.00 50 10.06 7201
Merluccius paradoxus 50.00 76 5.99 7200
Scyliorhinus capensis 40.00 46 4.79
Epinorus sp. 22.00 2.64
Octopus dofleini=magnifica 10.60 6 1.27
Holohalaelurus regani 10.00 26 1.20
Raja wallacei 8.00 2 0.96
Galeus polli 7.70 52 0.92
Ducigadus ori 7.00 0.84
Lophius vomerinus 5.98 2 0.72 7204
Rossa enigmatica 3.20 0.38
Psychrolutes capensis 2.90 4 0.35
Bathyneutes sp. 2.80 0.34
Squalus megalops 2.40 2 0.29
Todarodes angolensis - males 2.26 4 0.27 7207
Tripterygion gilchristi 2.20 0.26
Todarodes angolensis - females 2.16 2 0.26 7208
Lycoteuthis diadema * 2.00 0.24
Todaropsis eblanae 0.84 4 0.10 7206
Punchala woodwardi 0.80 0.10
Parapagurus pilosimanus 0.80 0.10
Beryx splendens 0.80 4 0.10
Malacocephalus laevis 0.50 16 0.06
Paracallionymus costatus 0.42 72 0.05
Photichthys argenteus 0.28 18 0.03
Rochinia sp. 0.20 54 0.02
Sepia hieronis 0.20 4 0.02
Todaropsis eblanae 0.20 2 0.02 7205
Stereomastis sp. 0.14 0.02
Lophius vomerinus 0.10 8 0.01 7203
Hoplostethus mediterraneus 0.08 20 0.01
Symbolophorus boops 0.08 6 0.01
MYCTOPHIDAE 0.08 0.01
Lestidiopsp 0.04 2
Diaphus effulgens 0.04 4
Sepia sp. New SA 0.02 8
Argentina euchus 0.02 2
Raja leopardus 0.02 2
Etmopterus sp. 0.02 4
Stoloteuthis sp. 0.00 6

 Total 834.88 99.99

PROJECT STATION: 840
 DATE: 28/ 4/04 GEAR TYPE: BT No:15 POSITION:Lat S 2827
 start stop duration Long E 1436
 TIME : 10:16:56 10:44:24 27 (min) Purpose code:
 LOG : 1614.82 1616.24 1.40 Area code:
 FDEPTH: 170 171 GearCond.code:
 BDEPTH: 170 171 Validity code:
 Towing dir: 70° Wire out: 500 m Speed: 30 kn*10
 Sorted: Kg Total catch: 1128.03 CATCH/HOUR: 2506.73

SPECIES CATCH/HOUR % OF TOT. C SAMP
 weight numbers
Etmelichthys whiteheadi 1026.67
Merluccius capensis 433.33 364 17.29 7209
Emmelichthys nitidus 268.89
Lepidopus caudatus 251.11
Chelidonichthys capensis 97.78 193 3.90 7217
Zeus capensis 86.67 473 3.46 7210
Thyrsites atun 74.76 76 2.98 7213
Squalus megalops 70.00
Trachurus trachurus 48.89 293 1.95 7211
Thyrsites atun 43.02 20 1.72 7214
Callorhinchus capensis 31.11 20 1.24
Holohalaelurus regani 20.22 0.81
Polyprion americanus 13.33 4 0.53
Chelidonichthys queketti 12.78 80 0.51 7218
Scyliorhinus capensis 8.40 0.34
Congiopodus spinifer 5.13 13 0.20
Todaropsis eblanae 4.91 84 0.20 7219
Scomber japonicus 4.44 2 0.18 7212
Gnypeturus capensis 1.96 11 0.08 7215
Sepia australis 1.73 0.07
Helicolenus dactylopterus 1.60 109 0.06 7216

 Total 2506.73 100.02

PROJECT STATION: 841
 DATE: 28/ 4/04 GEAR TYPE: BT No:15 POSITION:Lat S 2820
 start stop duration Long E 1437
 TIME : 12:12:47 12:42:44 30 (min) Purpose code:
 LOG : 1625.45 1627.00 1.54 Area code:
 FDEPTH: 177 173 GearCond.code:
 BDEPTH: 177 173 Validity code:
 Towing dir: 170° Wire out: 500 m Speed: 30 kn*10
 Sorted: Kg Total catch: 466.03 CATCH/HOUR: 932.06

SPECIES CATCH/HOUR % OF TOT. C SAMP
 weight numbers
Squalus megalops 340.00 36.48
Etmelichthys whiteheadi 280.00 30.04
Chelidonichthys capensis 94.00 160 10.09 7227
Merluccius capensis 60.00 82 6.44 7220
Chelidonichthys queketti 36.00 222 3.86 7228
Emmelichthys nitidus 32.00 3.43
Trachurus trachurus 28.00 196 3.00 7223
Zeus capensis 17.00 170 1.82 7221
Holohalaelurus regani 9.00 30 0.97
Thyrsites atun 8.00 8 0.86 7224
Congiopodus spinifer 7.00 32 0.75
Sepia australis 4.00 0.43
Lophius vomerinus 4.00 2 0.43 7225
Lepidopus caudatus 3.00 4 0.32
Callorhinchus capensis 3.00 2 0.32
Genypeturus capensis 2.80 6 0.30 7225
Todaropsis eblanae 1.62 30 0.17 7230
Todaropsis eblanae 1.54 20 0.17 7231
Cynoglossus zamibarensis 0.70 4 0.08 7222
Helicolenus dactylopterus 0.26 34 0.03 7226
Sepia hieronis 0.12 0.01
Paracallionymus costatus 0.02 4
Rochinia sp. 0.00
Argoglossus capensis 0.00

 Total 932.06 100.00

PROJECT STATION: 842
 DATE: 28/ 4/04 GEAR TYPE: BT No:15 POSITION:Lat S 2817
 start stop duration Long E 1443
 TIME : 14:01:00 14:31:15 30 (min) Purpose code:
 LOG : 1635.20 1636.78 1.57 Area code:
 FDEPTH: 208 211 GearCond.code:
 BDEPTH: 208 211 Validity code:
 Towing dir: 350° Wire out: 580 m Speed: 30 kn*10
 Sorted: Kg Total catch: 450.68 CATCH/HOUR: 901.36

SPECIES CATCH/HOUR % OF TOT. C SAMP
 weight numbers
Merluccius paradoxus 220.00 4304 24.41 7234
Trachurus trachurus 184.00 1146 20.41 7239
Merluccius capensis 140.00 146 15.53 7233
Thyrsites atun 56.00 38 6.21 7240
Sepia australis 50.00 5.55
Callorhinchus capensis 32.00 18 3.55
Squalus megalops 28.00 74 3.11
Holohalaelurus regani 26.00 2.88
Chelidonichthys queketti 25.00 124 2.77 7244
Etmelichthys whiteheadi 19.00 2.11
Merluccius paradoxus, juvenile 18.18 3202 2.02 7236
Lophius vomerinus 15.00 20 1.66 7245
Chelidonichthys capensis 12.00 24 1.33 7243
Merluccius capensis 12.00 48 1.33 7232
Coelorinchus simorhynchus 10.00 1.11
Merluccius paradoxus 8.80 20 0.98 7235
Zeus capensis 7.30 122 0.81 7237
Todaropsis eblanae 4.72 60 0.52 7248
Helicolenus dactylopterus 4.60 494 0.51 7242
Mustelus palumbes 4.50 4 0.50
Paracallionymus costatus 4.00 0.44 7238
Cynoglossus zamibarensis 4.00 40 0.44 7238
Raja strelaeni 2.60 4 0.29
Congiopodus torvus 2.00 2 0.22
Lepidopus caudatus 2.00 0.22
Genypeturus capensis 1.80 12 0.20 7241
Todarodes angolensis - females 1.50 2 0.17 7250
Todarodes angolensis - males 1.40 2 0.16 7249
Maurolicus muelleri 1.00 0.11 0.11
Todaropsis eblanae 0.96 18 0.11 7247
Sepia hieronis 0.82 20 0.09 7246
Todaropsis eblanae 0.80 48 0.09 7246
Congiopodus spinifer 0.80 6 0.09
Bathyneutes sp. 0.28 0.03
Loligozeus mercatoris 0.10 0.01
Exodromidae sp. 0.04 4
Muris cristimanus 0.02 2
Parapagrus dimorphus 0.02 4
Champsodon capensis 0.02 2
Argoglossus capensis 0.02 4
Physicalus capensis 0.02 2
Chlorichthys agassizii 0.02 2
Symbolophorus boops 0.02 2
MYCTOPHIDAE 0.02
Rochinia sp. 0.00 2

 Total 901.36 99.97

PROJECT STATION: 849
DATE: 29/ 4/04 GEAR TYPE: BT No:15 POSITION:Lat S 2801
start stop duration Long E 1439
TIME :15:53:05 16:20:05 27 (min) Purpose code:
LOG :1826.20 1827.58 1.36 Area code :
FDEPTH: 357 354 GearCond.code:
BDEPTH: 357 354 Validity code:
Towing dir: 220° Wire out: 950 m Speed: 31 kn*10
Sorted: Kg Total catch: 373.32 CATCH/HOUR: 829.59
SPECIES CATCH/HOUR % OF TOT. C Samp
weight numbers

Merluccius paradoxus 284.44 587 34.29 7343
Coelorinchus simorynchus 180.00 21.70
Merluccius paradoxus 131.11 833 15.80 7342
Genypterus capensis 115.00 71 13.86 7346
Genypterus capensis 61.67 71 7.43 7345
Scyliorhinus capensis 14.44 22 1.74
Bathyraeas sp. 8.89 1.07
Malacocephalus laevis 8.89 1.07
Merluccius capensis 8.33 7 1.00 7341
Todaropsis ebiana 4.00 31 0.48 7349
Holochalellurus regani 2.11 7 0.25
Todaropsis ebiana 1.93 16 0.23 7348
Lucigadus ori 1.80 0.22
Galeus polli 1.78 18 0.21
Helicolenus dactylopterus 1.42 11 0.17 7347
Epigonus sp. 1.24 0.15
Tripterygophis gilchristi 1.11 0.13
Squalus megalops 0.67 2 0.08
Symbolophorus boops 0.56 0.07
Cynoglossus zanzibarensis 0.09 2 0.01 7344
Parapagurus pilosimanus 0.07 4 0.01
Squilla sp. 0.04 7
Paracallionymus costatus 0.00
Total 829.59 99.97

PROJECT STATION: 850
DATE: 30/ 4/04 GEAR TYPE: BT No:15 POSITION:Lat S 2803
start stop duration Long E 1436
TIME :05:33:07 06:03:26 30 (min) Purpose code:
LOG :1936.09 1937.60 1.51 Area code :
FDEPTH: 461 456 GearCond.code:
BDEPTH: 461 456 Validity code:
Towing dir: 40° Wire out: 1200 m Speed: 30 kn*10
Sorted: Kg Total catch: 106.30 CATCH/HOUR: 212.60
SPECIES CATCH/HOUR % OF TOT. C Samp
weight numbers

Coelorinchus simorynchus 86.00 40.45
Genypterus capensis 60.00 30 28.22 7352
Merluccius paradoxus 22.00 18 10.35 7351
Lophius vomerinus 8.60 6 4.05 7353
Etmopterus sp. 6.00 244 2.82
Stereomastis sp. 5.70 2.68
Merluccius paradoxus 4.80 28 2.26 7350
Todarodes angolensis - females 4.40 6 2.07 7355
Punchala woodwardi 3.20 1.51
Myxine capensis 2.70 1.27
Malacocephalus laevis 1.80 34 0.85
Notacanthus sexspinis 1.60 112 0.75
Bathyraeas sp. 1.50 102 0.71
Epigonus sp. 1.20 116 0.56
Todarodes angolensis - males 1.10 2 0.52 7354
Lucigadus ori 0.64 66 0.30
Parapagurus pilosimanus 0.50 24 0.24
Tripterygophis gilchristi 0.26 34 0.12
Psychrolutes macrocephalus 0.20 14 0.09
Photichthys argenteus 0.12 14 0.06
Lycoteuthis diadema * 0.10 14 0.05
Symbolophorus boops 0.06 6 0.03
Stoloteuthis sp. 0.04 12 0.02
Squilla sp. 0.02 4 0.01
Mursia cristimanus 0.02 2 0.01
Physiculus capensis 0.02 2 0.01
Diaphus sp. 0.02 4 0.01
Bassanago albescens 0.00 2
MYCTOPHIDAE 0.00 4
Total 212.60 100.02

PROJECT STATION: 851
DATE: 30/ 4/04 GEAR TYPE: BT No:15 POSITION:Lat S 2749
start stop duration Long E 1434
TIME :08:15:00 08:45:23 30 (min) Purpose code:
LOG :1950.84 1952.39 1.54 Area code :
FDEPTH: 558 555 GearCond.code:
BDEPTH: 558 555 Validity code:
Towing dir: 330° Wire out: 1500 m Speed: 30 kn*10
Sorted: Kg Total catch: 238.07 CATCH/HOUR: 476.14
SPECIES CATCH/HOUR % OF TOT. C Samp
weight numbers

Coelorinchus braueri 144.00 30.24
Nezumia sp. 115.66 24.29
Merluccius paradoxus 78.00 48 16.38 7357
Punchala woodwardi 14.10 2144 2.96
Lophius vomerinus 14.00 2 2.94 7358
Todarodes angolensis - females 13.80 16 2.90 7360
Hydrobaenidae 12.00 12 2.52
Krill 10.00 2 2.10
Bathyraja smithii 10.00 2 2.10
Gymnoscelopuss sp. 9.10 1.91
Todarodes angolensis - males 8.90 18 1.87 7359
Selachophidium guentheri 8.20 110 1.72
Photichthys argenteus 7.30 1.53
Etmopterus sp. 6.00 1.26
Raja leopardus 5.00 1.05
Notacanthus sexspinis 4.40 140 0.92
Stereomastis sp. 3.40 0.71
Etmopterus brachyurus 3.20 10 0.67
Bathophilus longippinis 2.00 46 0.42
Raja confundens 1.80 4 0.38
Lithodes sp. 0.80 6 0.17
Trachyscorpia capensis 0.72 6 0.15
Coelorinchus matamua 0.64 6 0.13
Malacocephalus laevis 0.44 8 0.09
Scopelosaurus meadi 0.38 52 0.08
Merluccius paradoxus 0.36 2 0.08 7356
Bathyraeas sp. 0.32 30 0.07
Stoloteuthis sp. 0.24 0.05
Epigonus sp. 0.22 4 0.05
Lycoteuthis diadema * 0.20 20 0.04
Bassanago albescens 0.20 4 0.04
MYCTOPHIDAE 0.16 0.03
Lucigadus ori 0.12 12 0.03
Tripterygophis gilchristi 0.08 4 0.02
Aristaeomorphidae 0.06 2 0.01
Parapagurus pilosimanus 0.06 2 0.01
Bathylypides valdiviae 0.06 2 0.01
Nematostylus curvirostris 0.04 4 0.01
Hoplitea sherae 0.04 2 0.01
Electrona risso 0.04 8 0.01
Symbolophorus boops 0.04 4 0.01
Xenodermichthys copei 0.04 4 0.01
Lestidiopsis sp. 0.02 2

Total 476.14 99.98

PROJECT STATION: 852
DATE: 30/ 4/04 GEAR TYPE: BT No:15 POSITION:Lat S 2747
start stop duration Long E 1437
TIME :10:10:08 10:40:13 30 (min) Purpose code:
LOG :1958.46 1960.01 1.55 Area code :
FDEPTH: 445 460 GearCond.code:
BDEPTH: 445 460 Validity code:
Towing dir: 160° Wire out: 1200 m Speed: 30 kn*10
Sorted: Kg Total catch: 324.21 CATCH/HOUR: 648.42

SPECIES CATCH/HOUR % OF TOT. C Samp
weight numbers

Merluccius paradoxus 294.00 512 45.34 7362
Merluccius paradoxus 112.00 514 17.27 7361
Coelorinchus simorynchus 62.00 9.56
CARIDEA 56.00 8.64
Genypterus capensis 52.00 8.02 7363
Coelorinchus braueri 18.00 2.78
Todarodes angolensis - males 10.00 2.22 7366
Todarodes angolensis - females 6.60 8 1.02 7367
Raja leopardus 5.40 10 0.83
Lophius vomerinus 5.20 2 0.80 7365
Lucigadus ori 4.00 0.62
Photichthys argenteus 3.70 0.57
Parapagurus pilosimanus 3.20 0.49
Nezumia sp. 2.00 0.31
Malacocephalus laevis 2.00 0.31
Galeus polli 1.80 0.28
Selachophidium guentheri 1.64 0.25
Bassanago albescens 1.40 0.22
Psychrolutes macrocephalus 1.20 0.19
Helicolenus dactylopterus 1.20 10 0.19 7364
Paracallionymus costatus 0.88 50 0.14
Bathophilus longippinis 0.78 20 0.12
Notacanthus sexspinis 0.60 20 0.09
Lycoteuthis diadema * 0.56 52 0.09
Bathyraeas sp. 0.40 50 0.06
Coelorinchus matamua 0.28 8 0.04
Etmopterus sp. 0.28 12 0.04
Myxine capensis 0.24 2 0.04
Stereomastis sp. 0.20 0.03
Epigonus sp. 0.20 4 0.03
Tripterygophis gilchristi 0.10 4 0.02
Rochinia sp. 0.08 6 0.01
Stoloteuthis sp. 0.08 0.01
Rossia enigmatica 0.06 0.01
Lestidiopsis sp. 0.06 4 0.01
Gymnoscelopuss sp. 0.06 8 0.01
Electrona risso 0.06 16 0.01
Symbolophorus boops 0.06 6 0.01
Diaphus sp. 0.04 18 0.01
Sepia sp. New SA 0.02 2
Scopelosaurus herwigi 0.02 2
Diaphus effulgens 0.02 2
Abraulopsis gilchristi 0.00 2
Argentina euchus 0.00 2

Total 648.42 100.01

PROJECT STATION: 853
DATE: 30/ 4/04 GEAR TYPE: BT No:15 POSITION:Lat S 2742
start stop duration Long E 1449
TIME :12:30:07 12:51:12 21 (min) Purpose code:
LOG :1973.08 1974.21 1.12 Area code :
FDEPTH: 357 353 GearCond.code:
BDEPTH: 357 353 Validity code:
Towing dir: 345° Wire out: 950 m Speed: 31 kn*10
Sorted: Kg Total catch: 406.01 CATCH/HOUR: 1160.04

SPECIES CATCH/HOUR % OF TOT. C Samp
weight numbers

Merluccius paradoxus 674.29 5997 58.13 7368
Trachurus trachurus 280.00 743 24.14 7370
Merluccius paradoxus 65.71 117 5.66 7369
Coelorinchus simorynchus 34.29 2.96
Genypterus capensis 24.29 29 2.09 7373
Squilla sp. 20.00
Bathyraeas sp. 14.29 1.23
Thyrates atun 13.14 9 1.13 7372
Lophius vomerinus 11.43 6 0.99 7373
Etmopterus sp. 9.71 6 0.49 7371
Todaropsis ebiana 4.00 37 0.34 7377
Todarodes angolensis - females 3.86 6 0.33 7378
Lepidopus caudatus 2.57 3 0.22
Todaropsis ebiana 2.26 31 0.19 7376
Malacocephalus laevis 1.43 0.12
Galeus polli 1.11 0.10
Helicolenus dactylopterus 0.40 3 0.03 7374
Ophichthus bennettai 0.31 0.03
Etmopterus sp. 0.23 0.02
Selachophidium guentheri 0.20 0.02
Lucigadus ori 0.14 0.01
Coelorinchus braueri 0.14 0.01
Nezumia sp. 0.09 0.01
Stereomastis sp. 0.03
Mursia cristimanus 0.03
Physiculus capensis 0.03
Chlorophthalmus agassizi 0.03
Maurolicus muelleri 0.03
Rochinia sp. 0.00

Total 1160.04 99.97

PROJECT STATION: 854
DATE: 30/ 4/04 GEAR TYPE: BT No:15 POSITION:Lat S 2738
start stop duration Long E 1458
TIME : 14:20:49 14:41:57 21 (min) Purpose code:
LOG : 1984.04 1985.15 Area code :
FDEPTH: 234 235 GearCond.code:
BDEPTH: 234 235 Validity code:
Towing dir: 20° Wire out: 650 m Speed: 31 kn*10

Sorted: Kg Total catch: 381.65 CATCH/HOUR: 1090.43

SPECIES	CATCH/HOUR	% OF TOT. C	SAMP
	weight	numbers	
Merluccius capensis	542.86	5057	49.78
Trachurus trachurus	134.29	840	12.32
Merluccius paradoxus	91.43	2657	8.38
Thyrsites atun	61.71	43	5.66
Merluccius capensis	51.43	100	4.72
Callorhinus capensis	48.57	29	4.45
Chelidonichthys capensis	40.00	57	3.67
Gymnpterus capensis	37.14	106	3.41
Coelorinchus simorynchus	14.29		1.31
Etrumeus whiteheadi	11.43		1.05
Sepia australis	10.71		0.98
Lophius vomerinus	9.20	23	0.84
Bathyraja sp.	8.57		0.79
Sufflogobius bibarbatus	5.71		0.52
Raja straeleni	4.00	20	0.37
Squalus megalops	4.00	9	0.37
Austroglossus microlepis	2.86	6	0.26
Todaropsis eblanae	2.77	40	0.25
Lepidopodus caudatus	2.69	23	0.25
Todaropsis eblanae	1.49	26	0.14
Todaropsis angolensis - males	1.40		0.13
Squilla sp.	1.06	174	0.10
Merluccius paradoxus	0.91	3	0.08
Zeus capensis	0.86	6	0.08
Beryx splendens	0.29	3	0.03
Maurolicus muelleri	0.29		0.03
Macropipus sp.	0.11	6	0.01
Helicolenus dactylopterus	0.09	26	0.01
Emmelichthys nitidus	0.09	3	0.01
Chlorophthalmus agassizii	0.06	6	0.01
Exodromidia sp.	0.03	3	
Sepia hieronis	0.03	3	
Loillogoncula mercatoris	0.03	11	
Paracallionymus costatus	0.03	3	
Inioteuthis capensis	0.00	3	
Total	1090.43		100.01

PROJECT STATION: 855
DATE: 30/ 4/04 GEAR TYPE: BT No:15 POSITION:Lat S 2733
start stop duration Long E 1503
TIME : 15:41:11 16:11:13 30 (min) Purpose code:
LOG : 1991.39 1993.04 1.64 Area code :
FDEPTH: 186 187 GearCond.code:
BDEPTH: 186 187 Validity code:
Towing dir: 20° Wire out: 550 m Speed: 31 kn*10

Sorted: Kg Total catch: 497.98 CATCH/HOUR: 995.96

SPECIES	CATCH/HOUR	% OF TOT. C	SAMP
	weight	numbers	
Merluccius capensis	412.00	5142	41.37
Chelidonichthys capensis	148.00	328	14.86
Sepia australis	90.00		9.04
Trachurus trachurus	84.00	582	8.43
Thyrsites atun	62.00	42	6.23
Merluccius paradoxus, juvenile	56.40	3444	5.66
Merluccius capensis	40.00	76	4.02
Callorhinus capensis	34.00		3.41
Gymnpterus capensis	21.80	212	2.19
Austroglossus microlepis	11.90	52	1.19
Mustelus palumbes	6.00	2	0.60
Macropipus sp.	5.40		0.54
Lophius vomerinus	5.00	22	0.50
Etrumeus whiteheadi	3.90		0.39
Squalus megalops	3.70	6	0.37
Todaropsis eblanae	3.20		0.32
Raja straeleni	2.00		0.20
Sufflogobius bibarbatus	1.50		0.15
Torpedo nobiliana	1.50		0.15
Todaropsis eblanae	0.96	14	0.10
Squilla sp.	0.76	32	0.08
Exodromidia sp.	0.70	36	0.07
Todaropsis eblanae	0.64	12	0.06
Zeus capensis	0.32	6	0.03
Maurolicus muelleri	0.16		0.02
Helicolenus dactylopterus	0.10	28	0.01
Loillogoncula mercatoris	0.02	6	
Total	995.96		99.99

Annex II Hake catches in kg per hour by trawl station

Station	Lat.	Long.	Depth	Juvenile deepw. Hake	Deepwater Hake	Juvenile Cape hake	Cape hake
806	-27,37	15,23	116	0,0	0,0	0,0	38,4
807	-27,40	15,08	165	0,0	0,0	0,0	375,5
808	-27,48	14,97	243	0,0	402,0	0,0	62,0
809	-27,55	14,80	325	0,0	448,0	0,0	0,0
810	-27,57	14,70	343	0,0	411,0	0,0	30,0
811	-27,67	14,55	446	0,0	98,2	0,0	0,0
812	-28,37	14,82	196	0,0	310,0	0,0	192,0
813	-28,32	14,95	182	74,6	70,4	0,0	417,4
814	-28,27	15,10	180	0,0	124,8	0,0	480,0
815	-28,05	15,58	92	0,0	0,0	0,0	23,2
816	-28,80	16,33	84	0,0	0,0	18,0	2505,0
817	-28,92	16,08	150	804,0	0,0	0,0	90,6
818	-29,00	15,85	176	0,0	44,5	0,0	64,5
819	-29,05	15,70	180	168,8	21,9	0,0	110,6
820	-29,17	15,47	186	120,0	52,4	0,0	134,5
821	-29,30	15,07	177	20,0	11,0	0,0	164,0
822	-29,37	14,92	198	0,7	8,3	0,0	77,4
823	-29,37	14,63	326	0,0	494,0	0,0	102,0
824	-29,48	14,58	431	0,0	1440,0	0,0	6,0
825	-29,52	14,53	523	0,0	162,0	0,0	0,0
826	-29,37	14,53	442	0,0	159,2	0,0	8,8
827	-29,22	14,48	447	0,3	518,7	0,0	0,0
828	-29,03	14,40	485	0,0	1206,0	0,0	0,0
829	-29,02	14,47	334	0,0	434,4	0,0	180,0
830	-28,90	14,40	435	0,0	608,0	0,0	0,0
831	-28,57	14,33	567	0,0	36,8	0,0	0,0
832	-28,53	14,40	446	0,0	342,9	0,0	6,4
833	-28,17	14,47	561	0,0	32,0	0,0	0,0
834	-28,15	14,52	468	0,0	66,0	0,0	0,0
835	-28,15	14,55	384	0,0	310,0	0,0	56,0
836	-28,28	14,45	475	0,0	42,8	0,0	0,0
837	-28,42	14,43	419	0,0	288,0	0,0	18,0
838	-28,68	14,37	450	0,0	354,0	0,0	0,0
839	-28,55	14,42	380	0,0	170,0	0,0	0,0
840	-28,45	14,60	171	0,0	0,0	0,0	433,3
841	-28,33	14,62	175	0,0	0,0	0,0	60,0
842	-28,28	14,72	210	18,2	228,8	0,0	152,0
843	-28,23	14,92	190	82,4	268,0	0,0	511,0
844	-27,77	15,33	132	0,0	0,0	0,0	153,4
845	-27,88	15,10	168	12,4	0,0	0,0	660,8
846	-28,00	15,05	184	61,0	0,0	0,0	764,0
847	-27,95	14,92	196	228,4	134,2	0,0	462,0
848	-28,07	14,78	200	38,4	380,5	0,0	266,6
849	-28,02	14,65	356	0,0	415,6	0,0	8,3
850	-28,05	14,60	459	0,0	26,8	0,0	0,0
851	-27,82	14,57	557	0,0	78,4	0,0	0,0
852	-27,78	14,62	453	0,0	406,0	0,0	0,0
853	-27,70	14,82	355	0,0	740,0	0,0	0,0
854	-27,63	14,97	235	0,0	92,3	0,0	594,3
855	-27,55	15,05	187	56,4	0,0	0,0	452,0

Annex III Instruments and fishing gear

The Simrad EK-500, 38 kHz echo scientific sounder was used during the survey for fish abundance estimation, in addition data from the 18 kHz, 120 kHz and the 200 kHz transducers were logged for possible future multi frequency target estimation. The Bergen Echo Integrator system (BEI) logging the echogram raw data from the sounder, was used to scrutinize the acoustic records, and to allocate integrator data to fish species. All raw data were stored to tape, and a backup of the database of scrutinized data. The details of the settings of the 38 kHz were as follows:

Transceiver-1 menu	Transducer depth	5.5 m
	Absorption coeff.	10 dB/km
	Pulse length	medium (1ms)
	Bandwidth	wide
	Max power	2000 Watt
	2-way beam angle	-21.0 dB
	SV transducer gain	27.19 dB
	TS transducer gain	27.22 dB
	Angle sensitivity	21.9
	3 dB beamwidth along.	6.9°
	3 dB beamwidth athw.	6.8°
	Alongship offset	-0.01°
	Athwardship offset	0.03°
Display menu	Echogram	1
	Bottom range	10 m
	Bottom range start	9 m
	TVG	20 log R
	Sv colour min	-67 dB
	TS Colour minimum	-60 dB
Printer- menu	Range	0 - 50, 0 - 100, 0 - 150, 0 - 250 or 0 - 500m
	TVG	20 log R
	Sv colour min	-60 dB
Bottom detection menu	Minimum level	-40 dB

A calibration experiment using a standard copper sphere was performed in Langstrand, Namibia 17 August 2003. These settings used during the survey. Another successful calibration was performed near Dakar, Senegal on 8 November 2003. The settings will be changed according to this calibration after this survey.

Fishing gear

The vessel has two different sized "Åkrahamn" pelagic trawls and one "Gisund super" bottom trawl. For all trawls, the Tyborøn, 7.8m² (1670 kg) trawl doors were used.

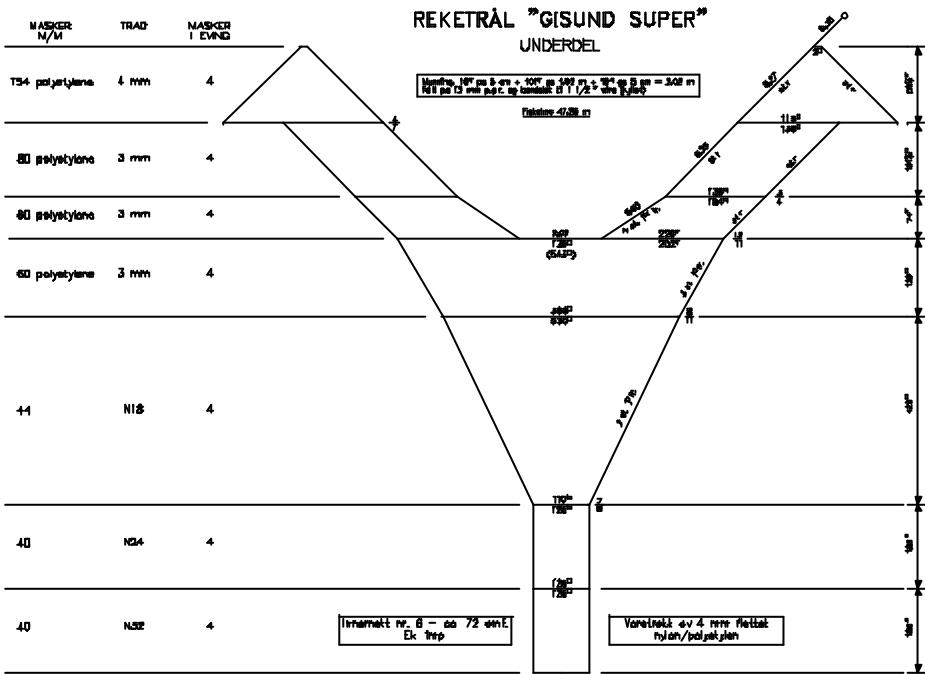
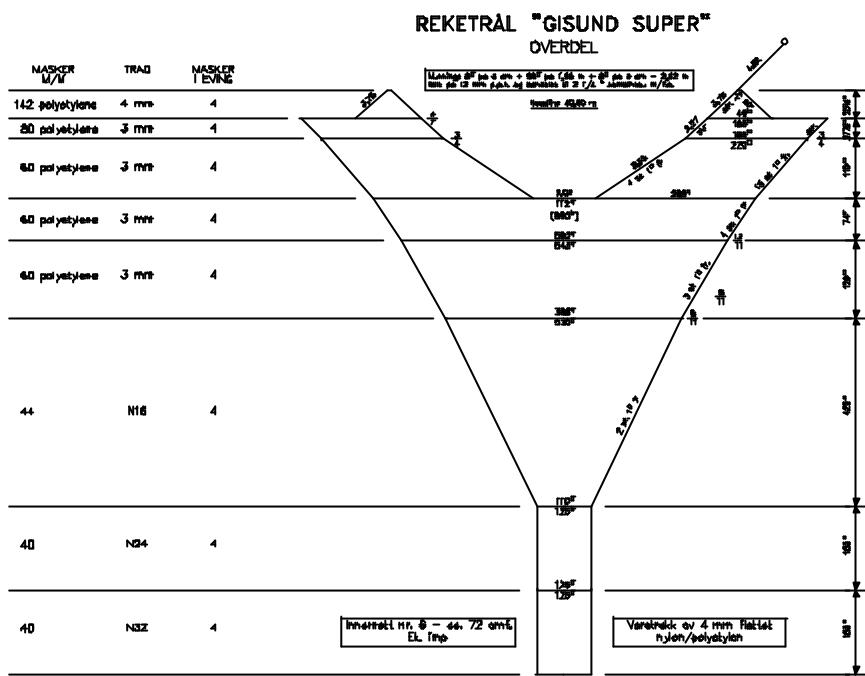


Figure 16a Design of the trawl used.

6,85 M
16 MM CHAIN
SHORT LINKED

SIDE GEAR
6,55 M

SIDE GEAR
6,55 M

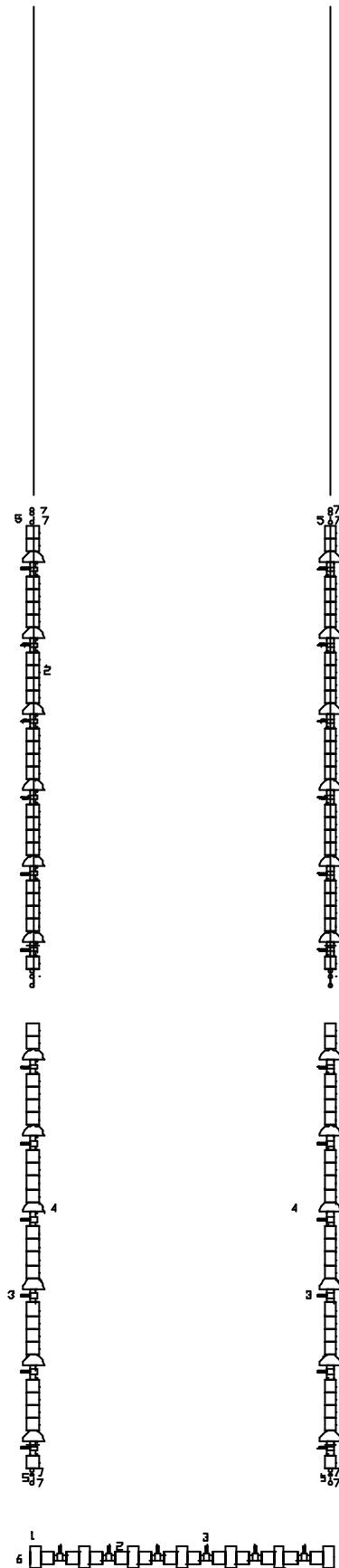


Fig. 16b. Schematic drawing of the ground gear used in the experiment